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THE SINS OF THE NATION, And the Necessity of Repentance.

Sketch of a Lecture by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., in Young Men's Hall, Detroit, on Sabbath evening, June 21. Copied from the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

The Doctor took for his text the 9th and 10th verses of the 2d chapter of Malachi. Entering at once into the heart of his subject, he said there was a similarity between the ancient Jewish people, as a nation, and our own Republic. This similarity was not only remarkable, but in the highest degree appalling. Precisely the same sins of which the ancient Jewish people were guilty, and of which the prophet spoke, in the language chosen for the text-has our nation committed. These sins have brought down upon us already the judgments of God. One case, in particular, the preacher feared, was too appallingly similar in the Governmental acts of the American people and the Jews. You recompassed Jerusalem, and the place seemed at the point of being utterly destroyed, how the princes and the priests entered into a covenant proclaim liberty unto the bondsmen, and then the Lord interfered and scattered the besieging forces. The city was delivered from destruction; but no sooner did the princes and the priests feel safe again than that they reversed their decree, broke their covenant with the people, "and caused the servants and the handmaids,

tation. The Constitution declared freedom, did emancipation, or even to accept the proposition

notwithstanding the religious restraints of the Sabbath, and the feeling of solemnity consequent could not be kept, a number of times, from applauding openly. The feeling of approval was

The orator spoke a good deal of the hesitating policy of the Government, the treachery and dishonesty manifested by our Generals, the recalling of the proclamations of freedom put forth by down upon them again the lid of their living Fremont and Hunter, and the general disposition of those in authority to show favor to the slaveholders. A most eloquent allusion was made to | Shall we commit this great wickedness? the discharging of Chaplain Hunting from the service. He was dismissed because the fires of no fear that slavery can ever recover from the patriotism and freedom were burning in his bo- blows of this rebellion and war. Suppose we som, and he could not endure, in silence, to see a human being put again in bondage whom the good reason for our tolerating it, for our persist-Proclamation had set free. He had written a private letter to a friend in Cincinnati, and this, without the Chaplain's knowledge, and contrary to his intention, had got into the papers. The charge against him was that he had used disrespectful language of his Commanding General. How, under the circumstance, the preacher wanted to know, could the Chaplain do otherwise? As might have been expected, the allusion, before a Detroit audience, elicited the most enthusiastic applause. As a conclusion, the speaker showed how the Christianity of the times was put on trial. The Christianity of many would not be equal to the emergency; but charity, duty, and what an enthronement of God's Christianity, which had always been and always would be put on trial, was adequate to the severest of difficulties-it would come out of our hands of this wickedness before the people all these perils unharmed, and would gain saying, It is as they would have it; they have strength and perfectness by the discipline. The speaker expected the contest would end success. gave the sign? The crucified One stands before fully and gloriously yet for the government, but feared there was still a terrible baptism of blood to be undergone, and that the war might yet continue for years. He regarded the late raid this feast. One or the other must be set free or into Pennsylvania as a favorable circumstance, and hoped the government would take adayntage dled anew by it. There was patriotism enough it reason, or, the race so long enslaved and tor-



First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 15.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

WHOLE NO.171.

nore courageous and energetic policy. Let the President meet the issue with the true principles of freedom and boldness that are demanded, and be possible that we have degraded ourselves, and he can call out any number of volunteers, and they will, from every part of the land, enthusiastically respond. There is no need of drafting; there will be volunteering enough, if the governnent only acts rightly. If the war continued a year longer, the preacher predicted that what is called radicalism, now, will be considered con-

The discourse was concluded by an explana ion of its object, which was to secure funds for supplying of our soldiers, both in the field and in the hospitals, with sound, patriotic, moral, and religious reading, and for this purpose a collection of over \$60 was taken up. This discourse like all others of cloquence and value, should have been heard to be rightly appreciated, We have given of it but a very brief and imperfect

OUR WANT OF A MORAL POLICY AND PURPOSE.

We have here a remarkable lesson as to the consequences of letting slip an occasion, and de ferring it to a necessity. At an early stage in this it such a character, might have inserted such pro with all the people which were at Jerusalem to visions, might have put if in such a train, under legislative foresight and compulsion, that, in the first place, the purpose of freedom would have swept the land with victory, or, in the second place, the moment of victory would have been the conclusion of the rebellion and reconstruction of the Union on the ground of righteousness and freedom. The refusal to do justice at the outset, whom they had let go free, to return, and brought by moral appliances, and the preference of con them into subjection for servants and for hand- tinued war, beating the enemy by brute force, instead of conquering by righteous law, has put in peril the possibility of a resort, even at this late hour, to the moral remedy. If the laws of our Government. A proclamation had been sent | war alone were strictly carried out, the rebellion forth freeing every slave in rebeldom; but he would be crushed, and the iniquity on which it is feared that this proclamation might be recalled, grounded, for the property of the rebels would be or the effect of it annulled by some compromise | confiscated, and their right of slavery destroyed. measures, as there was some effort at present But now, the principle of the supreme right and being made in that direction. Many times, be- obligation of freedom not having been announced sides, had the spirit of the proclamation been at the outset, nor any penalty of justice against violated, and its language misconstrued, by some treason enacted, the very right of confiscation is of our Generals and other Executive officers, denied, even, under the war power, and slave pro-For these acts of seeming treachery, the preach- perty is affirmed to be sacred not only as against er feared; and if it came to it that this covenant, the possibility of confiscation, but even taxation made with God's people, and with God himself. The free States, and the loyal inhabitants, are not was utterly broken, and the proclamation recall. only to endure the desolation and distress carried ed, there was no telling to what terrible depths into our own households, by this rebellion and struction. Although larger, as a nation, we were they may incur upon it, any inconvenience that ment brought against the ancient Jewish people, guaranteed to them on condition of their coming which could, with justice, be brought also against back into the Union, but a compensation fund is us. The first charge was the violation of the to be secured for them against the possibility of covenant of our fathers. This was, in our case, any loss on their slave property, in case they cona covenant of freedom embodied in our Consti- descend, at any future time, to initiate a gradual

The next charge was dealing treacherously. When the conflict began, then from the first The guilt of this part of the indictment could be moment, the great moral purpose should have cover of the words that "no person held to ser- us, at every stage, to the glory of a moral strugvice or labor, &c., shall be discharged from such gle. But no such inspiration and guidance was service or labor, but shall be delivered up on given, because a portion of the slaveholding stitution. The Constitution said nothing about avoided touching that iniquity which was as the slavery, but only spoke of such persons from apple of their eye and more sacred by far than whom service was due. This point the Doctor the Union itself. Taking no rule of action, no principle of righteousness, at the outset, we have none still, and in consequence of this want of a strate that we, as a government, had been guilty moral purpose we even now hardly know what of partiality. If it was right, by the Corstitu- to do wish our victories, nor whether to treat the tion, to hold one class of people in bondage, it States we are subjugating as conquered by us, or tice and the Constitution knew no distinctions demand of emancipation that we could not interof persons as to color or race. If it was right fere, we had no right, no power. The power of to enslave the blacks, it was right to enslave war, the necessity of war, brings every other the whites. This point, also, the eloquent Divine | power, and all we can answer is, we will not. And beauty. The whole of the discourse was a most and terrible advance of the question beyond this eloquent production—an exhaustive exposition point of ability and right to interfere against slaof the subject, thoroughly logical, argumentative very. The question now is, Shall we interfere to at every point, adorned with the brightest gems re-establish slavery? It having been abolished. of rhetoric, and the sum of its power thrown, all not by us, but by the rebellion, by the rebellions of it, in a practical direction. Some idea of the States themselves taking it from our hands, and effect it produced, may be had from the fact that taking away from us and from under our sanction and authority, the whole tyranny, with the slave codes protecting it, the question which we are now speedily to settle is this, Shall we reconstruct and enthrone this terrible tyranny, by United States power and authority? Shall we take these has likewise some provisions in behalf of free too powerful to be restrained; the manifesting millions of bondmen, whose swarthy forms we see in the sides of the pit, climbing to its verge, and just on the point of a complete deliverance, and shall we, whom God is blessing with victories. fling them back into the hell of slavery, and shut sepulchre, and, in the sight of the nations, stand upon it, in the name of God and the Constitution

But men say, there is no danger of that, and ing in it, for our restoring it to power? Agag could have lived but a few years longer, when Samuel hewed him in pieces before the Lord, and Benhadad could have lived but a few years longer, when God commanded him to be destroyed Suppose it were certain that slavery would utterly die out in 50 years. Is that a reason why we should tolerate the monster? Is that a justification for our refusal to emancipate the present

race of slaves, when God commands this measure and has put it completely in our power? Alas what horrid selfishness, what profound national corruption, what negation of conscience, justice, iniquity in its stead!

Shall we act the part of Pilate, and then wash compelled me; I could do nothing but as they us in the person of this long tortured race, for us to determine what shall be done with him. Christ or Barabbas must of necessity be delivered up at sacrificed, Barabbas the murderer, taken in insurrection and treason, representing the Slave power and the rebellion in its crime of slavery and

to fight for our cause. All that was wanted is a | of loyalty, and the Crucified One be returned to a nation of rebels to do with him as they choose provided only they will swear by Cesar? Can it assumed such guilt, by making this offer?

We have always been professing our inability to deliver the enslaved, our helpless state, in the power of this huge iniquity, by virtue of our bond and seal, in a pretended compact, not to interfere against it. But now that we have arrogated the power of legislation in regard to slavery, and exereised it assuming the sovereignty over it, we take upon ourselves the whole responsibility of its continued existence anywhere within our dominions. If we resolve to tolerate it, we perpetuate it, by re-enslaving those whom God offered to us to set free, and commanded us to free them. Having the choice given us either of Jesus or Barabbas, we choose the murderer, and slay the innocent. This being the case, although our enemies are God's enemies, as were the Assyrians of old, when they came against Jerusalem, yet, as with the Jews at that time, so now we have compelled God to use them as his rod for our punishment, and to let them be successful against us, because our guilt is more aggravating, more provoking, than theirs. And if we persist in sparing and upholding slavery, God will say of us as of the Jews, that even if our enemies were all dead carcasses, he would raise them up to life and strength again, for the purpose of his own retributive justice against such sinners as we.

THE POSITION OF OUR RELIGION.

What shall be said, when even our religion shrinks back from attempting any positive measure against slavery, from any assertion or decree of universal emancipation, as an act of our own, chedience to God, and even denounces such war itself is likely to give the death blow to slavery, and if we should attempt to strike it in ing against it, this would be an intrusion on the providence of God, and a presumptuous interervative prophets declare) to assume the majsty of so divine a prerogative as that, of emanipating four millions of slaves. God himself as evidently undertaken to do that, by the war, and now let our piety stand aside, and silently and submissively adore. There is no need of the Government issuing any edict of emancipatng, nor of Congress passing any measures for the same. Drive on the war, and we will stand still and see the salvation of God.

military excitement, battles, sanguinary onsets, xampled fury. The effect of such a discipline, uch habits of the admiration of military power and glory, with the moral excluded, will be pernicious upon the whole country. There is nothhe strife of great principles, the excitement and This leabit of throwing everything upon the war that, is dangerous in the extreme. If we rely him. Everything that we can do without that strictly subordinate to the civil and legislative the country can assume the supremacy and car ry on the work. We ought to be upon the powers of the Constitution, into the field, into every citadel, for a military despotism is, other wise, the evil that threatens us. God's voice the voice of justice and humanity, the voice of :

free Constitution, ought to be heard everywhere It is one of the most extraordinary ballacing tions ever heard of, that a people should be re uctant to admit that their own Constitution fainwillingness, be persuaded even to hear an argument to that effect; so that the attempt to prove the Constitution on the side of freedom rouses a mob. Meanwhile, the advocates of slavery-this acknowledged crime against God and nan-insist, with overbearing insolence, that boldest answer that Republicans dare make to such insolence, is this, that the Constitution dom, and that the provisions in behalf of slavery having been fulfilled so long, it is time that some attention also should be paid to the unregarded claim of liberty! It is impossible that such a pitiful God and Mammon serving policy should be victorious. The assertion of the supremacy of slavery, and the open daring that drives it, will get the victory over such moral cowardice for the professed friends of freedom, on the other supremacy of freedom, as a righteous claim, and shrink back from advocating it on the ground of its righteousness, but only beg a place for it in the Constitution, as a favor, and argue the importance of some practical regard to it, on grounds of expediency, not justice, and as to the claims of the enslaved, they are careful to proclaim that they do not defend freedom on that ground. The imputation of being actuated by any conviction of the sinfulness or injustice of slavery, or the rights of the slaves themselves to freedom, apart from the consent of their masters, is repelled as a slander. Every proposition of emancipation is presented on the assumption of its being perfectly right to continue the system, and to keep the slaves in bondage, if we choose, if to us it seems, on the whole, judicious

Privateering off our Coast .- From the reports of fishermen who have arrived in Boston. it appears a Rebel pirate steamer is on our coast committing depredations. The whaling schooner Rienzi, from Princeton, was destroyed by her, on the 8th July. Capt. Avery of the Rienzi reports that 6 p. m. he saw a bark-rigged Rebel steamer steering for a hermaphrodite brig, which shortly afterward hove to. The pirate in a few minutes boats with what effects we could gather, and start-E. ing to all, as being just and righteous, they are lif the upshot was de

OUR NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE. The following came a little too late for our last

NORFOLK, VA., July 1, 1863. My location, date of this letter, and other considerations, suggest warm weather, so that I need | Baptist churches (Bute street), has recently say nothing on that point. As forwar news, the latest and most important being from the North, which was the introduction of a new system and not from rebeldom, it is unnessary to more than allude to it. On Monday last, a large number of secesh ladies left this city ad vicinity for omewhere-and, no doubt, for Lichmond. Of ourse, it was a wonder to many that they would go there, and also that they should be allowed to go. However, we have a surplus of that kind here, and their room being better than their company, we have no regrets that they are

have every evidence that the "young ideas," are shooting in the direction of education and elevation. Perhaps it is not too much to say that no equal number of persons, young and old, ever nade greater progress, considering the number of teachers, etc., than have the hundreds connected with these Norfolk "contraband" schools. We believe this to be true, and would have your readers feel that this is a "paying investment," that every day the minds of these children are opening up to an appreciation of their privileges, and to an intelligent understanding of the difference between slavery and freedomthat the one means ignorance and degradation, the other, intelligance, education, and elevation, with the high moral positions attainable there-

Their first feeling, in coming out of slavery, naturally is, that they are no longer Ole Massa's slave, but in their ignorance do not, by any means, understand the many and important changes which they must undergo, physically and morally, or their true relations to society. And one of the first duties to them is to teach them what freedom is, and what it is not. Their true and best friends will not allow the idea to be long entertained that they are "loose;" that old oft used (and abused) word, furnishing a proslavery argument against freeing the slaves, but that they are to be restrained by moral influences, and if needs be, those that have a legal snap to them, that they are amenable to law, and that its strong arm will be raised when necessary. with them as well as others, and that they are not to redress the wrongs committed against includge in, to some extent, but that the law mit me to say that we are having some practical experience on these points, and your readers will be glad to know that we are afforded facilities lustrate, to both black and white, the true idea

luded to the knocking down, stone and brick-Latthrowing propensities of many of the secesh "nigger" haters here, by which our school children had suffered greatly. We had hored that it would soon cease, and were disposed, for ourselves and our schools to suffer much from the relic of "barbarism," rather than embarrass the Government by complaints. We found, however, that our school boys were beginning to take the matter into their own hands, and act towards civilized and educated boys, just as Considerable evidence of their being human beings, we thought, and some that they were making progress toward civilization ("intensely human.7) Foreseeing a growing evil, we applied to the military authorities for power and liberty to arrest any and all persons, whom we might detect in throwing stones, or other disorderly conduct. This was readily conferred upon the school teachers, and as we expected, the results have been great excitement, much raving, swearing and profanity without measure, on the part of some white "Niggers," and also in one ustance, surprise, followed by strong crying and tears on the part of a black boy. The first arrest made by us was a black stone thrower, and then came the turn of white ones. The first of which was witnessed by hundreds of both black and white, old and young, and the day a warm one, the secesh boy good on a run, your correspondent was forcibly impressed with the importance of having long legs, and nimble ones in order to breathe, which seemed to be scarce with MR, MONCURE CONWAY'S PROPOSIhim when he took secesh by the collar in secesh's house, where he run for protection. Time would fail me to tell of the boy's school teacher, who was quite disposed to take the boy from me, or of his mother, who came to my school room, while her boy was waiting the arrival of provost guard, of her evident hatred of d-d niggers, etc., and of her feeling as the guard marched "stone thrower" to "headquarters," of our efficient Provost Marshal, Major Bowne, All of which was seen by a " cloud of witnesses," the darkies grinning and rolling their eye balls, and the white nigger-haters gnashing their teeth, being as mad as their skins would hold, and sometimes running over with rage. Scarcely had home), when Prof. Woodberry detected stone to do certain other things? thrower No. 2, in the very act, and in less than a minute, had his hand upon a well grown secesh, a full blooded Virginian, who swore and raved, cursed the niggers and the Yankees, but finally, very much to his chagrin, walked arm in arm with "Contraband," to our "headquarters," and there awaited the arrival of Mr. Provost Guard. who in the sight of raving mad secesh women, who wreaked all sorts of bad things upon us. and much excited, though more prudent secesh men, escorted Mr. Stone Thrower, "nigger" hater, Yankee despiser, down our steps, and off to "headquarters." Our joy is, that we have reason to believe we have given stone-throwing, and other abuses to which we have have been subject, their death blow, and we can now almost

say, " All quiet" on the streets of Norfolk, in this particular. We look for peace soon, and inasmuch as the new city government approve and co-operate with the military government, we expect the "good times coming," is to be experi-

in trust by white dictators, who may do as they choose by and with them, but are to have full control and ownership for themselves. Transfers are already being made by the proper authorities, and the same will be defended if "Uncle Sam" has the power to do it. One of the settled one of its own members as its paster among the colored people, and a joyful day and occasion it was to them. The number of colored people in and about Norfolk has been greatly increased recently by the evacuation of Suffolk by our Government, as there were probably 2000 at that point, who are now either on Craney Island, 5 miles distant, or nearer us. General Dix has ordered a census to be taken, so that we shall soon know the actual number of colored people, whether "contrabands," or otherwise in this vicinity. "Contraband" (together with all the gentlemen connected with our mission), is to be engaged in aid of Dr. Brown, our efficient and worthy Superintendent of "Contrabands," who is doing all, scemingly, that can be done, for the interests with which he is charged, and also to facilitate, in every way practicable, the work proposed by our mission, thus making the inerests of all mutual. The Doctor is in great need of clothing, for the women and children especially, both for personal wear and bedding. Do not let the North slacken their efforts in this direction, but keep the stream running, larger and deeper. None but those on the ground can appreciate fully this necessity, but do urge upon the Eastern and Middle States the importance of their sending constantly large quantities of clothing to this, as to all points, on the coast. It is spected that the Western States will and must end to the valley of the Mississippi, and cannot

with propriety help this way. And here I must put in a plea for our Miss Patton, and her worthy associate, Miss Doxie, who are to occupy the Marine Hospital here, as an Orphan Asylum, into which will be gathered mediately such colored children, as may be found, who have none to care for, or support them. Their wants will be many, both in starting and in prosecuting their work, which is econd to none in importance, in connection with this entire work of love and mercy. They must have furniture of every description, bed and bedding in large quantities, and no article used in housekeeping can be sent amiss. They must also have medicines, jellies, dried fruit, corn to prepare, and how to give-viz., liberally. The worthy of the confidence and patronage of your | will lie. readers, and the friends of humanity. Do what you can then to help them, kind readers, sending to the care of W. E. Whiting, 61 John street. but that of gratifying evil pa-New York, as with other goods for the "Contrabands." Remember too that they must have clothing for the children, of every variety.

Now, a word in reference to school teachers, etc. I have already stated the fact that we need summer's heat is over. The more I see of this erment, and know how to use it. haters, the more I am impressed with the importance of having good teachers, and also good men and good women, those of good standing at home, who do not rank as second or third, but as first rate, persons of character, with well dissiplined minds, those whom society here shall by their own observations, be made to respect, vating upon these secesh residents. Your readers may not be able to appreciate this fully, but rest assured, kind friends, that this is all of the greatest possible importance. Send the lest talent of the North, so far as possible and practicable. Let us begin right in this matter, or all is lost, and much worse than lost. Don't send men and women merely because they have nothing to do at home, or are not qualified to teach at home. Don't send your stupid, inefficient, hangers on, but let the "contrabands" have live men and women to guide and instruct them. If I never write to the Principia again, let this last protest against a very common error at the North be regarded as being of the utraost importance in

TION IN ENGLAND.

which rests upon the danger incurred by a pot of earthen-ware, from being brought into contract with one of iron, in an inundation.

of the spectator, from the encounter of discor-dant elements presented by a late correspond-What business had men invested with no public character, not even a membership of Congrees, to be opening a negociation with

representatives of the rebellion in England to the crowd dispersed (while on our way to our if the openers of the negociation would engage In England they would all be hanged, for cor

responding with the enemy. Fancy the like done by a mission to Saint Germains. But America does everything like nobody else. And then their diplomacy, when we get at it They propose, so far as in them lies, a "Causing the war to cease," by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it,—on the condi-tion of "the independence of the South upon the

Who would give sixpence for the continuance of the emancipation of the slaves, even though "guaranteed by a liberal European Commission?" t would be worth less than Mr. Lincoln's. The plan for sensible men to have offered, as which sensible men would follow, was that peace should be restored on condition of surrendering

simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.'

Slavery on advantageous terms, and returning the Union. The continuance of emancipation protectorate at Washington, to guarantee it, from one week's end till the next.

which sensible men in the Southern States would have been found adhering to, if the government med, in Norlolk, at once.

Would give them a chance. But the government is determined that no such chance shall be given. city of Portsmouth, are also, we trust, to have It has been driven, by pressure it could not their rights, to a great extent. Evening meetings can now be holden by them, which has not should make it know how to employ a colored been the case until within a few weeks. They army, as it has frittered away everything can and are electing their own pasters, choosing black or white, as they may prefer; have their expend them upon field-works; and do all and

no longer to have their houses of worship held | wisdom, there would be reason for despair. But there are higher elements at work; and the foolishness of man is not to hinder. The contest must fight itself out, and the right thing will come to the top, in time. The result of the pres ent ill-starred attempt, has been, for the present to show the concerned in the light of would-b rebels, and given opportunity to the enemy for wounding reply. It was the war of the crockery ware with the cast-iron: and the blame of any temporary damage, is with those who volunteer

> Our vigilant and able correspondent may rest assured that there is not a single true hearted anti-slavery man in the country but views the proposition of Mr. Conway as he does. It is an absurdity. There was not the slightest authority for it. We trust in God that no such proposition can or will be made, and that if it should, the whole country would reject it. We do not mean to give any terms to slavery whatever, nor ish it, everywhere and forever.

COLORED SOLDIERS AND WHITE.

The following trenchant articles are from the en of our correspondent in Great Britain, Gen. Perronet Thompson. The severity of the know their color! More than two hundred thousand soldiers sacrificed for such madness !in order not to harm two hundred thousand rebels! But things are taking another turn, thank

In the Northern States everybody knows of the dispositions existing in the South towards Freeom and Reunion, except the government. It is there to intercept and nullify the knowledge.

There is little doubt that in the South, two thirds of the souls are in favor of Freedom and too. And this would tell, if souls might be souls,

Reunion. And these souls have bodies to them or bodies, bodies either. But there is a peculiar arithmetic in the North, which says neither souls nor bodies must be counted, till we know their color. Things look as if the North would live to tire of that. Tell us what might have been

"Every Southerner knows that there are no over two hundred thousand persons, all told, in that portion of the United States now in rebellion, who are directly interested as slave-owners in upholding slavery, and that a majority of them are not disposed to abandon a republican form of government as a failure."—Ceril Whig. 9 May. Such are the reports in the Maryland papers from their position very likely to have informa-tion on the matter. Not that the numbers in starch, farina, and all those goodies, which our hostile newspapers are to be taken as conclusive them by retaliation, which they very naturally Northern mothers and sisters know so well how but no man willingly fathers the absurd, and no body who ever gathered the reports of the country-people during war, and put two and two to

That these two hundred thousand,-or if you double or treble them, the consequence is not much, have no substantial or general interest New York, and he will send forward, so you need provide for expenses on packages only to commercial or economical set. That free labor is cheaper than slave, is as well and thoroughly established, as that it is the interest of the consumer to buy in the cheapest market and the seller to sell in the dearest. There is no final use in kicking against the pricks of human knowledg

learn better. The two hundred thousand men of here many teachers, and we expect them after the whatever they may be, have possession of a govpeople, and the longer I am among these negro keep the other millions in order, and drive them and a good face. The North has the forms government, but as much notion of any useful action, as a captured African has of a steam-

"The question is often asked, why, if such be the rise up, and after deposing their rulers, return to their allegiance? It is easily answered .- They all of which are in the despotic control of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his Confederates. After having been abandoned to their fate in portions Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas, by our ple of any portion of the Seceded States will now leclare themselves for the Union until they see clearly that they will receive permanent protect

This cannot go on long, without great pains and government. The Abolitionists will have the game in their own hands in the end ; and may be urning their pipes for singing, " That all th vorld may see, There was none in the right but we, Of the olden American nation."

dence, that in spite of whirls and counter currents thought is flowing in the direction of reason and policy-among other signs, the soldiers are beginning to show a sense. Does anybody say the soldiers shall not show a sense? if he doe set him down as a knave who knows how his point might be carried if he could have his way. Nothing the wrong side fears like the soldiers sense. When James heard a noise in his camp at Hounslow, he was told it was only the soldiers sagacious than his informant, the monarch re plied, "Call you that only?"

Your slavery man in England rejoices with io exceeding, when he is told anything capable of being twisted into the belief that the Northern sol dier has the prejudices of the mean whites, and is ass enough not to know the advantage of having an army of 200,000 colored men under good officers, to do his hard work in the sun, and distress his enemy as 200,000 men know how. The composition of the armies which occupied India, was two thirds colored and one third European. been sent to the Lunatics' Hospital, who had muttered a doubt about the advisableness of the

Young American soldiers, therefore, should be everywhere in the first ranks of zeal, and show a ront which individual reprobates will not hastily encounter. If he were the simpleton that cannot get over his prejudices against anybody that is darker than himself, he had better go hire himself to do the whipping on a Southern plantation but not show himself where honest men jeopard

One report in these papers, is that among many schemes is one trying to continue the existing system of cross purposes and no purposes, for another four years. Of course there are enemies, abandonment of the objects of the war would be agreeable. But enemies are not to rule; the question is, how it would look for the majority question is, how it would look for the majority.

A girl of fifteen, for whose disinterested impressions the same respect is felt that the ancient Ger-mans had for the counsels of their woman, said, It would be judicial blindness!" All the world, though upon crutches, will agree.

We in England want much to see the appear

nce of a Reunion and Anti-Slavery Society in the South. It will show itself as soon as there is room for it in rear of a colored army. Reprobates are never the men they are taken for; we know it from the records of the police. Up to a cer tain point, they are very dangerous; but let the and a child may lead them off to prison.

the dying thief's repentance is not what he said, but the testimony of one who could penetrate beneath the surface, and could know, what we never can—the reality of man's pro-

"CONTINGENT FUND."

This fund is for the circulation of the Principia among the soldiers, officers, and chaplains of our army—missionaries in the southern and western fields—and ministers of the gospel, who will act as agents in extending the circulation of the

Those who contribute are requested to state to which of the above classes they wish their funds applied, or whether they will leave it discretion-

All donations will be acknowledged through the mail, and receipts for the paper sent to the parties with the donor's name in every case, when J. W. Alden, Treasurer and Publisher.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED! To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or

From the British Standard of June 19. MR. BRIGHT ON THE AMERICAN

J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y.

One of the greatest of the series of demonstraions held under the auspices of the Emancipation Society took place in the London Tavern on Monday night. 'The large room could contain only a small portion of the multitude who assembled on the occasion, and the doors were closed some time before the proceedings com-

Mr. Bright occupied the chair, and dealt with the war, especially in its relation to the cotton question and the cause of emancipation. He showed that slavery had greatly restricted the production of cotton in the Southern States, and had immensely retarded the material prosperity of that section of the country. He also contended that emancipation would shower upon the South the same blessings that had resulted from the system of free labor in the Northern States. The following is the most novel part of his argument. What was the condition of our greatest manufacturing ladustry before secession had been practically a tempted? Almost ninety per cent of our cotton came from the Southern States, and ine-tenths of it was the produce of the uncompensated labor of the negro. (Hear, hear.) Every body knew we were carrying on a predigious in-dustry upon a most insecure foundation, and it was the commonest thing in the world for men whether in or out of Parliament, who were disthe existence of slavery in the United States as the dangerous thing in connexion with that great trade. Our supply of cotton being raised by slave labor, two things were indisputable—first, the supply must be insufficient; and, secondly, it must ecure. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps many were not aware that in the slave states the extent of land employed in the cultivation of cotton was a mere plet in comparison with the whole cotton region. He spoke upon the authority of a report lately presented to the Boston Chamber of Commerce when he stated that the whole breadth o land on which cotton was grown in America did of exceed 10 000 square miles,-about the size of two of our largest counties; while the land of times as large, being about twelve times the siz of England and Wales. Therefore, it was not be cause there was not land enough that we had not cotton enough in former years; it was not be cause there had not been a demand, for the demand was constantly outstripping the supply; it was not that the price had not been sufficient, be-cause the price had been much higher of late ars, and the profit to the planter had been much reater. And yet there had not been a sufficient supply of cotton for the wants of the manufacturers and spinners of the world or for the needs of civilization. (Hear, hear.) If the price of cotton in Liverpool during the five years between 1856-60 were compared with its price in the five years between 1811.45 it would be found that every pound of cotton fetched an increased more than 20 per cent. Notwithstanding that, we were every yearin greater difficulties with regard to our supply. And what was the reason? It was this,-there was not labor enough in the Southern States. We 4,000,000 slaves in the S some of these were growing rice, some sugar, was only about one-fourth of the whole number regularly engaged in the cultivation of cotton. The increase in the production of cotton must depend upon the increasing productiveness of the labours of this one million of slaves, and on the natural increase of the population from them less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the increase therefore from the million of slaves would be only about 25,000 in the year. The increase in production of cotton from that source, therefore, rould not probably exceed, even if it reached remedy for that state of things under slavery, because there was no large immigration into the Southern States. Labor was not honorable nor honored in the South, and therefore free labor ers in the North were not likely to go there this country between 1846 and 1860, amounting to two and a half millions of people, a mere trifle went South. Whence, then, could the planters of the South receive an increase of labor? Only from the slave ship and the coast of Africa. (Ap-plause) But, fortunately for the world, the United States had never yet become so bowed under the heel of the slaveowner as to consent to rethe Southern planters were in this unfortunate condition—they could not tempt, perhaps they did not want, free labourers, and they could not get slave labor from Africa. But was it not possible that our vast cotton industry, which had een standing on a menacing volcano, might be Imagine the war over the Union restored, and man suppose that there would be then in the South one negro fewer? On the contrary, there would be more. Many negroes now in the North and in Canada, if the lash and the branding iron were abolished, would turn their faces to the The American papers contain cheering eviwould also be a great imigration of free labour from the North, and the whole of the South

"THE NEGROES AS THEY ARE."

all. With slavery abolished and freedom firmly

established in the South we should find a rapid

increase in the growth of cotton, and not only

would its growth be rapid, but its permanent in

crease would be secured. (Applause.) In short

there was no greater enemy of Lancashire, that

the man who wished the cotton industry to be continued under slave labor. (Hear, hear.)

Our Copperhead "Conservatives' sometimes lay down their platform upon the subject of the country and the war in this wise :

The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was The Southern war correspondent of the New York World, a Mr. Colburn, who, it will be redents who were captured a few weeks ago, who attempting to run the blockade at Vicksburg, and taken to Richmond, in his letter to that paper giving an account of what he saw during

othern tour says: "The negro, we discovered, is of great service to the rebels in carrying on the war .- He is employ ed on railroads, machinery, transportation, and nanufactures. We saw none armed, but he them in South Carolina."

head "Conservative;" that is, it wants to "conserve" Slavery. Its platform is—"The negroe Its correspondent, Colburn, is as as they are. much so as he dare be. Is any one at a loss to understand why it is that these Northern conservatives and sympathizers wish the negroes to re-main as they are? How are they now? Helping and that is the "great" reason why the rebel sympathizers, calling themselves "conservatives," wish to have him remain as he is, where he is, and doing what he is. Does anybody doubt it? Suppose the South was a foreign nation, like England if you please, with which we were at war, and the life of our Government and nation was threatened-does any one think these "con servatives," would want "the negroes to remain as they are."

them to help the rebellion to destroy the Union, the Constitution, the Government and the Nation; hence he who wishes them to remain as they are is a traitor and enemy to his Government and Country, no matter how loud he may be in his protestations of love for "the Constitution and the Union."—Indiana State Gazette.

Many persons drop a tear at the sight of distress when the dropping of a sixpence would serve a much better purpose.

through, Whot had been date agreed classry I made are not all lead yets.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders o the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street. of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an op-

portunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

> GEO. B. CHEEVER. WILLIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN. FOWARD GURERT

Women's Loyal National League. Notice.

A public meeting of the Women's Loyal National League, will be held at their Room, No. 20 Cooper Union, on Friday 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

By order of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Sec.

THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.

The drafting commenced in this city, on Sat urday, in the presence of large numbers of our laboring citizens, who were quiet, and showed no signs of displeasure. Up to Monday morning, it was the general remark, among loval citizens, that the drafting would be completed quietly. The World of Monday morning came out with an inflamatory article on "THE DRAFT," crammed with falsehoods, and manifestly designed to instigate resistance. Readers of it who remembered the pro-slavery mobs of 1834, and their connexion with the morning papers, knew what to expect, and were not disappointed. Before 11 o'clock the riot was in full blast, and incendiary operations going forward.

For the particulars, up to the time of closing our forms for the press, we refer to our News

Where the matter is to end, it is impossible to predict. Much will depend upon the efficiency of the Authorities, to-day, (Tuesday), and upon the question, yet to be decided, whether Governor Seymour is with the rioters, or with the Government. If the Governor would save his reputation, he has no time to lose. The Herald of this morning has not one word to say, editorially, on either side, for or against the rioters, but heads its NEWS of the riots with such captions as- Popular opposition to the enforcement of the enrolment for the Conscription"--"Attack on the peo ple by the Provost guard"-thus dignifying the ruffians with the majesty of " the people," who are sovereign, and denominating their outrages pop-

The World, with its characteristic diabolism, affects to deplore and condemn the mobs, declar ing that they must be put down, and yet, in the same article, renews its utmost efforts to inflame their passions, declaring them to be equally patriotic with the soldiers who are defending the government which they are fighting against, declaring the Conscription Act unconstitutional, and throwing all the blame of the excitement upon

The animus of the World and of the mobs are identical. Without the former, we should not have had the latter. The movement was planned beforehand. Its objects are unmistakably to prevent the reinforcement of the National Army by breaking up the enrollment of whites, and making war upon the colored people of the city, precisely at the time when they were about to attend a war meeting at Poughkeepsie, and break up that operation in support of the Government. It is not so much the low rabble, base and degraded as they are, that are responsible for this riot, as the "gentlemen" sympathizers with rebel slaveholders, goading them up to rebellion. The Government should take them in hand, promptly.

CHURCHIANITY, NOT CHRISTIANITY, ON TRIAL.

"OUR CHRISTIANTY ON TRIAL."

We heard a clergyman of this neighborhood not long since, make this remark to his brethern. We thought he well said, Our christianity. Our's not God's, not Christ's, not true religion, but our's, a christianity hand in hand with slavery. Such a christianity is not on trial, so much as it is under conviction. It has been tried, weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Our christianity has not been able to throw off the crime of slavery. Our christianity has tolerated, sanctioned, and defended that crime, and still does it. Whatever has been done against slavery, has been done in the teeth of a fierce opposition by "our christianity." Whatever has been done, the very agitation kept up by abolitionists, has been for the most part, not from the love of Christ, not from obedience to the Word of God, not from a belief in the truths of revelation, but from the natural love of freedom, and a natural sense of justice, and a natural impulse of humanity, in men opposed by the church on account of such impulses, and such agitation; has been done in the teeth and eyes of a Bible interpreted by the church as sanctioning slavery; has been done therefore against the pretended authority of Christianity, and against the orthodoxy of the churches, which has demanded silence and sub-

It must be acknowledged that, in this country, "Our Christianity" has been put upon its trial, and has failed. "Our Christianity" has failed to abolish slavery. It never had a fairer field, it never had more favorable circumstances, it was never offered a grander triumph. Seventy years trial have issued in the conquest of "our christianity" by slavery, not the conquest of slavery by "our christianity." "Our Christianity" has fastened the chains of the enslaved. It is the testimony of a leading minister of the gospel, who even now himself demands a continuance of the system, that the church has been the great bulwark of slavery in America.

Yet the church had a free Constitution to fight with, had every weapon that it could desire, had the declaration of Independence, and the known opinions and declarations of the fathers and framers of the Constitution in abhorrence of slavery, and had the example of Christians and Christianity in Europe impersonated in such bright realizations as those of Wilberforce and Clarkson.

But all these advantages "our Christianity" has renounced, and all these precedents of humanity and piety deserted, and instead of continuing the battle against slavery, has turned its energies of doctrine and of excommunication against the abolition of slavery and has labored to raise detorted for that purpose. What has been done against slavery has been done in spite of our Christianity, and under its excommunicating frown. What has been done against playery fools are not all dead yet.

Mexico city he should issue a nouncing Napoleen's intention to the thoroughly loyal masses, in St. Louis, headed by the most prominent men arrayed against the protecting and securing such liberty upon the necessity of collecting the taxes! Certainly, the fools are not all dead yet.

Mexico city he should issue a nouncing Napoleen's intention to the thoroughly loyal masses, in St. Louis, headed by the most prominent men arrayed against the protecting and securing such liberty upon the the missue returns with her colored servants, or as she calls them, "her niggers," why she sticks her nose up, then it turns oblique left, and then when the missue returns with her colored servants, or as she calls them, "her niggers," why she sticks her nose up, then it turns oblique left, and then when the thoroughly loyal masses, in St. Louis, headed by the most prominent men arrayed against the special protecting and securing such liberty upon the missue returns with her colored servants, or as she calls them, "her niggers," why she sticks her nose up, then it turns oblique left, and then when the thoroughly loyal masses, in St. Louis, headed by the most prominent men arrayed against the special protecting and securing such liberty upon the thoroughly loyal masses, in St. Louis, headed by the most prominent men arrayed against the special protecting and securing such liberty upon the should issue a not city. This correspondence shall go to the public, and then will find its way to the country. This correspondence shall go to the public, and then will find its way to the country. This correspondence shall go to the public, and then will find its way to the country. This correspondence shall go to the public, and then will find its way to the country. This correspondence shall go to the public, and then will find its way to the

has been done by the sheer providence of gradient to an impeachment of their loyalty, the justice of which will not be intelligently questioned.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE leading anti-slavery tice of which will not be intelligently questioned. tians, and against his own word misinterpreted by such christians for the protection of that iniquity against which God thunders with his judgments. What has been done against slavery "It can't be but that this war will kill slavery ; has been done by the rebellion, which God has used to compel this professedly Christian government and nation into a strife against slavery. under a necessity of their own existence. And the rebellion itself has been brought about, so far as discussion and anathemas against slavery produced it, not by the church, but by abolitionists

outside the church, and opposed by it. Now then at least let "our christianity," have the grace to avoid the hypocrisy of making any claim of any merit in this revolution. Let "our New York, for subscription to the New Issue of christianity" take the humble attitude of a peni-Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares tent that belongs to it. It cannot claim the glory of a Confessor, but must stand afar off as a criminal. God be merciful to me a sinner! The ministers and professors of "our Christianity" have excluded the cause of the black man and the slave from their pulpits, and their churches. "Our Christianity," has been on trial, and has failed. It has come to the place where the black man lay smitten and wounded and dying, and, following the lead of the government and the people, has passed by on the other side. Biblically and Constitutionally, and with Christian expediency it has passed by. Its priests have stigmatized as fanatics those who have gone where the wounded, suffering, oppressed and dying race were lying; and those who have dared to plead their cause in churches and in pulpits have been made the objects of exclusion and contempt. The rebellion and the war have introduced some changes, and ministers, and churches are now blowing hot. that two years ago blew cold enough to have frozen the Gulf Stream. Let them at least have the grace now to avoid bogsting themselves in a line of things made ready to their hand by other men's labors, whom, with their labors, they have always hated with contempt and opposi-

"Our Christianity" is on trial still. Our government have sworn an oath before God and man of freedom for three millions of the enslaved Our christianity is on trial to see whether it has any virtue to compel the government and constrain the people to keep that oath. The pretended guarantee to the slaveholders has been kept to the letter of the falsehood; the oath beheading John, has been dilligently observed, till God himself put a stop to that impiety. Let us now see if the oath of freedom, the oath of deliverance for the enslaved, will be kept in the

"Our Christianity" is on trial for the freedmen How shall they be treated? If we carry the blessings of freedom in the train of our armies then shall we have power to sow the gespel and reap a glorious harvest. "Our Christianity" is still on trial for the possible salvation of our

THE FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD YET.

Mr. Seward has told Europe that we cann intervene in behalf of the liberties of Poland. because the rebel States have the constitutional right to be heard on that question, and it cannot at present be brought before them. Perhaps Mr. Seward will next send a diplomatic message informing the European Courts that the approaching election of a new President will not be held, but must be deferred, because the cannot at present exercise that right.

The New York Herald is calling on the Pres ent to restore Gen. McClellan to the suprem command. No other commander is so perfect a master of the art how not to do it, and the not doing of it is in imminent hazard of being foiled by the successes of Gen, Meade, by which the Government and country are put in danger of entirely conquering the enemy and annihilating

Mr. Conway in England has proposed to the ebel States that they immediately begin the work of negro emancipation, and promises Mr Mason, the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill, that if they will begin emancipation, the Abolitionists France, and all Europe, to avoid recognizing, to of America will at once end the war, which he says they have the means and power of doing. We will end, if they will begin! The stork's is down in the fox's throat, striving to pull out the bone that was choking him.

The Herald is uttering treason against the onstitution, declaring that though suited to the ountry in 1789, it is no longer fit for the country

But the greatest of all the fools are they who are insisting on the right of emancipation by the Government, on the ground that otherwise we annot collect our taxes. Robert Dale Owen bases his whole argument for emancipation on the fact that the Constitution confers on Congress the power to collect taxes, without which no government can be supported. But it cannot ollect taxes in the rebel States, and the rebelon prevails "only in those States in which he life long claims to the service or labor of persons of African descent are held under State laws." Mr. Owen then assumes that such "service or labor" means slavery and is slavery. It is also "a species of property not specially exempted by the Constitution rom seizure for public use," and "therefore an act of emancipation is strictly constitutional," for the purpose of collecting taxes, the necessity of collecting taxes being sufficient authority for endeavoring to crush the rebellion. and the putting down of slavery being a neces-

sary means to that end. All this is followed by a proposed draft of a bill for emancipation, on the ground that slavery always a moral wrong, has at length shown itself to be destructive of the supremacy of the laws," and subversive of the Government; and a number of whereases are proposed, in not one line of which is there the least recognition of any right to freedom, or any obligation on the part of Government to protect the freedom of its subjects, but only to collect its revenues and maintain its own existence!

Mr. Owen would seem to be ignorant of a certain provision in our Constitution, whereby it is declared that no person shall be deprived of liberty without the process of law. He evidently holds that the protection by the Government of the liberties and rights of its subjects is no part of the duties of Government, nor of the powers residing in it. It follows from his argument that the only purpose and right of Govern nent is to collect its revenues, and there is no right to protect the freedom of the citizens, except for that purpose.

All this is published in the Atlantic Monthly and in the Liberator, without a word of dissent or exposition of its errors, or warning against the danger of permitting it to be assumed and taught, that the existence of Government is a higher object than the freedom of the people; that, in fact, there is any other right of Government, or sanction for its existence, or legitimacy of its powers, save only the exercise of justice and the protection of men in their inalienable

Think of any man in his senses passing by all the clauses in the Constitution, making liberty and justice for the people and their posterity, the sole object of the Constitution and the Government, and providing that no person shall be

An officer in a New England regiment wrote rom the South, at an early stage in this conflict, and if it does, cost what it will of our blood, and your tears, and every man's money, it won't be too much." But it will be too much, without the moral principle, and with that, it would have of our bravery in this war. The duty of justice still remains unperformed-justice to the enslaved, justice to the rebel States, justice to the North, in the public, speedy, governmental sacrifice of slavery, and protection of the rights of the million victims of the cruelty and tyranny of centuries. We shall have to perform a public act of justice against this iniquity as sin, and of deliverance of its victims. It is duty to God, to ourselves, to the slaves, to the rebels, to the world. We have caught this public monster. this enemy of the human race, in the very act of his infinite murders, and in the work of endeavoring to burn the very structure of our government over our heads, to conceal his crimes. We are bound by God's extradition treaty for the Universe to give him up to justice, to execute justice upon him. If we let him go, God will not let us go. If we let him go, God will let our lihertles go with him. We cannot be released from the solemn obligation of governmental justice. We have no right to admit the rebel States back into the Union without the extirpation of their slavery, the provision of freedom for their slaves. If we do this, they are our slaves, we take the slavery as our act, our new act, our reconstruction of it, we make our government slaveholding government. We have no right to govern these States, but on principles of justice: we have no right to admit them back into partnership with us, by taking their slavery into partnership. We do this, if we take back a single State into the Union as a slaveholding State. It was well urged against the argument for the right of secession, of the Southern States. that the moral as well as governmental law forbade it. "We have no right to let them go. We have no right to let them loose to prey upon mankind. They are a part of our people. They are under our common government. The government is responsible for their good behavior. fore, we see that they wish to separate from us from responsibility.'

But much more, by the moral and governmen tal law, by our responsibility to God, to the country and the world, we have no right to let then some back, with their crime unrepented of, in full commission. We have no right to let them loose to prey upon their victims under the shadow and shield of our Union and sanction. We have no right to let them return into the Union for an evil and mischievous purpose, that their slavery, their destruction of the rights of millions, may be safer and more secure within the dozen; glad to do this, or anything else that Union, than they find without it. It would be a offers. deliberate act of tyranny and cruelty, such as no government ever committed, if we take back one of these States with their slaves still in bondage. It would be treason against God, against ourselves, against humanity, against all good government, against the whole family of nations. ment of sovereignty. We have poured out our reproaches against Great Britain, without stint, for thinking of such a crime, for holding in distant contemplation the recognition of the Southern Confederacy of pirates, as an independent nation. And shall we now set the example of this very crime? Shall we now receive into communion, as a Sovereign State, as a part of our own nation, a State that maintains this crime as a right of State Sovereignty, thus proclaiming ourselves, to all the world, as a slaveholding government and people, as that very monstrosity, which we have been calling on Great Britain and reject from the family of nations as an unendurable barbarism and atrocity?

NO RIGHT OF SLAVERY POSSIBLE said to me: ON EARTH.

The dogma that slavery is a right of government, is inhuman, impious, anti-christian, diabolical. It is insulting to our common sense, as citizens and members of the social state. If there were on earth a Constitution with that right proclaimed in it, and a nation that held by it, that Constitution and nation should be excommunicated from the family of nations, as a community essentially piratical. Such a Constitution could obligation but to be disregarded and con-

demned.

If it were possible for a Constitution so constructed to have any authority, if we should admit that slavery could form an obligatory element by virtue of being set forth in a Constitutution, it could be only in most express and explicit terms ; it must be mentioned by name, and when I went into their huts, I looked at them, in not left to be inferred, just as the crime of murder must be mentioned by name, in order that a person may be tried for it. Slavery could be no more authorised without being positively and unmistakably named and described, than murder could be proved against a prisoner at the bar, without being named or described in the indictment. No ingenuity of interpretation, no torture of the text, would be suffered to prevail, for convicting a man of murder, with that crime not so much as mentioned in the accusation. But how much more impossible it ought to be to make out so horrible a cruelty and injustice as that of slavery, without slavery being once named; how impossible to leave that crime against innocent persons to be inferred, from intimations, to be forced upon a text not containing it, of the ground that the authors or framers of the text intended it. This cannot be admitted for a mo ment. To put the vague intimation or supposition or assertion of an intention of slavery into a Constitution as one of its articles, in default of actual mention is an absurdity too great to be entertained. To suppose its presence by superimposing its meaning upon a phrase that does not refer to it, on the supposition that, under that phrase, the originators of the government meant to have the authority and guarantee of it put to the necessity and the shame of mentioning it, is to admit a combination of rascality and folly, such as never has characterized the founders or supporters of any of the worst govern-

IMMEDIATISM IN MISSOURI.

Our readers, we trust, will not overlook the em of News headed "ENANCIPATION IN MISnounced"-in our "Miscellaneous" news column this week. It is a practical demonstration, (1) that earnestly loyal men will be anti-slavery, (2) that earnestly anti-slavery men, will be immediatists. There is no getting rid of these facts. President Lincoln, it will be recollected, told the St Louis delegation, who were immediate emancipationists, that he did not sympathise with them,

Here is something for President Lincoln and the country to ponder thoughtfully. Of all the border Slave States, Missouri is most unmistakably and unequivocally loyal. And its active loyalty is as unmistakably and unequivocally iden-

tified with radical abolitionism Missouri is bent on present abolition because she is bent on present suppression of the rebellion. been a needless sacrifice. God will not let us off from a great moral duty of justice, by reason pression of the rebellion, because she is bent on present deliverance from slavery-she finds the one inseparable from the other.

DR. MASSIE---THE ADDRESS AND

ME RESPONSE. The meeting notified in The Principia of last week, was he the Church of the Puritans, on Sabbath evening. The venerable Dr. Massie, of London, one of the Delegates of the Anti-slav ery Conference of Ministers in Manchester, delivered a very beresting and able address, giving an account of the manner in which the movement originated which led to the address of the 750 French Pastors to those of Great Britain, and the Response of 4,000 of the latter to the former; also to those of America. He then read the Address of the French Pastors, and also the address of the British Pastors to the American which latter appeared in the last week's Prin cipia. The distinguished speaker then closed with eloquent appeals, which were heartily re sponded to, by the audience.

Rev. Dr. Cheever then rose, and after a few remarks presented a Response to the British Address, which had been prepared by a Committee previously appointed, consisting of Rev'ds Dr. theever, William Goodell, and S. S. Jocelyn On motion made and seconded, the Address wa adopted by the meeting, with great enthusiasm and with but one or two feebly pronounced nays. The Response will appear in the Principia. In the mean time, our readers will infer its tone from the sources from whence it originated.

FROM CAMP HAMILTON.

July 3rd, 1863.

I presume that every one who has been con nected with the Anti-slavery cause has many a time been told that if the slaves were emancipa-The whole country is responsible. When, there- ted, they could not take care of themselves, but would surely starve. Now, let us look into this for an evil and a mischievous purpose, we have matter. Here at Hampton and Camp Hamilton. no right to let them go, we cannot clear ourselves | there are more than three thousand people, who were slaves when this war commenced. Can these chattels take care of themselves? Are they not starving, by hundreds? Well, most of the men work for the government, and when they are paid at all, receive very small wages. And yet, with this small pittance, they contrive to support their families of from four to ten, quite comfortably. Those who do not work for government, make a good living, fishing, or keeping refreshments for the soldiers. Most of the women wash for the Hospitals for the paltry sum of twenty cents a

> Within the last year, they have built over 500 cabins. Some of these are quite comfortable, with floors and windows, while others are miserable places, devoid of all comfort.

Among this population, are hundreds of we men with from one to six children, whose hus-We have no right to receive into the family of bands are dead, or with the Secesh, or nations a State that makes the right of buying perchance, nowhere; yet these women manage grand right of national existence, the central ele- I do not know of more than six supported by the government, and these are sick or old. They are happy and industrious, and "enjoy their liberty " intensely. And since I came here, I have never seen one of them intoxicated. That many of them do drink, lie, and steal, I have no doubt. But this only proves, (as one has said), that they are intensely human; and no better than white folks.

Thank God, this war has done some good. That these men and women can take care of themselves, has been proved, and not that only, but that they are capable of improvement, and may become (as I believe they yet will), a great people, One said to me the other day; our masters have alway told us that we could not live without them, but I will shew them that liberty makes men; that we can, and will be something. They are full of their compliments. An old woman

"You are so nice I should like you for my mistress.

"What! have you not had enough of slavery?" "Oh! yes, liberty is mighty sweet I tell ye, honey, I bless the Lord, I can lie down and get up and feels that I owns myself now," said she. "My mistress was a dreadful pious woman. She would pray, ever so long in the morning, then come out and sit down in her rocking chair, with her cowhide and cut and slash everybody who passed her, through the day; and, honey, sometimes I was have no authority, no claim to obedience, no afraid she was not a Christian, but she was mighty

This woman, is a perfect wonder; she cannot read a word, yet she will repeat more of the Bible, than any one I know, and will sit, for hours, telling what Jesus said to her. Sometimes I think it is the best sermon I ever heard.

One said she knew I was a Yankee, becaus stead of this way; drawing herself up, with her eves on the roof. It is a pleasant work, although sometimes one tires of talking with one or two hundred in a day,

who come for old clothes, and certainly, if you have nothing to give, as is the case with me now. I often find when I rise in the morning, thirty or forty, setting on the steps waiting for me. And I wish I had a hundred barrels of clothing

to distribute among them. They are very destitute of clothing, because of the high prices of everything. It is as much as they can do to provide food for their families. This is a great work, which the Lord has

thrown upon the Christians of the North, of educating and providing for this people. May they not shrink from it. Yours,

OUR NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

Secessia Ladies.

NORFOLK, VA., July 8, 1863. FRIEND ALDEN:-I think I hinted to your eaders, in my last, that, together with others, onnected with this mission, I was to aid in taking a census of colored persons in this city, in response to a recent order of General Dix, coverconveved, without mentioning it, without being | ing his military department. We are now in the midst of it, and as you might suppose, would be the case, secesh raves. The fact is, we are obliged now to get an inside view, a look behind the curtains, an actual " south side view." The spirits of rebels (for rebels have spirits), seem to be stirred up, and sometimes they act funny, not to say queer.

Sometimes the fair ones speak up so loud, and so plain, Yes or No, that we have no trouble at all, in hearing, the first time, and then they step SOURI; the action of the late State Convention de- so hard and so heavy, that you would think they had on thick boots, with ever so high heels, instead of light nice little slippers, fitting their pretty little feet so beautifully, as they do, and then, when they turn to call for Sally, Betsy, Dinah, etc., their nice silk dresses (for they do have nice clothes on), seem to have spirits in them, and if you will believe it, they flaunt and jump, and spread themselves out so queer, you deprived of liberty without due process of law, but with the gradualists. It new appears that and deliberately throwing the whole right of the thoroughly loyal masses, in St. Louis, headed etc., "well done and gone mad," and then when

registered, and which not, from the color, and then, sometimes, these beautiful creatures say, "I won't answer your questions." And they call us Yankees, and say we have stolen all their " niggers," etc., and cut up so that it don't seem funny at all, but in down right earnest, just as pect it it because they don't like the Yankee

though they smelt a rat or a mouse, but I sus-Thinking this was "what's the matter," after the first days experience, it was deemed best to have a guard along with each of us, but I don't see that they are any better pleased now, but rather they seem to be quite like "total depravity growing worse and worse," sometimes they act naughty," very.

A single instance will show what there is to be found, covered up here under nice silks, etc. On Monday I called upon Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Dr. Jones, who is pastor of the leading and Aristocratic Baptist Church of this city, although I did not know who she was, when I called. On making known, politely, our business, and asking for necessary information, we were informed in double quick," that she would not answer, or give any information, with insults, jeers, flings, and flaunting of the dress, etc., after the most approved stule.

usiness, that we had no desire to disturb her, in any way, her domestic matters, but were required to obtain facts necessary to the taking of a census only, and that we must ask certain questions, and must have them answered, also that we were authorized to compel answers, by putting parties under oath, or to arrest, if necessary, but that we hoped to avoid any measures of the kind

Said Mrs. Jones replied that she would like to ee us about it, defying us, and again in the most nsulting and contemptuous manner possible, refusing to answer. I then stated, for her further inormation, that this was by order of Gen. Dix and I hoped she would think better of it, and treat the matter properly, thus saving trouble. but that if she still refused information, I could not do less than to report the case to " headquarters," which I should do, in preference to other measures. I might adopt. She then, with equal contempt, defied Gen. Dix and his authority, repeating that she did not and would not recognize it. The guard spoke to her, kindly, of her obstinancy, when she threatened to put a bullet through him, if he called her obstinate. The said Mrs. Rev. Dr. Jones' case is now in the hands of the Government. In my next, I may be able to give further facts connected with it. Our schools are progressing finely.

Many of the colored men are being impresse into the service of the Government, which creates some excitement, but we trust all will vet be well. The weather is very warm, but to-day we have had a fine shower, which was much needed, Everything seems to be moving along quite well, with the single exception, of the much needed furniture for this

" CONTRABAND."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN M. D. CONWAY AND EX. SEN. MASON.

Having published Mr. Garrison's very explicit and earnest disclaimer of any participation in the negotiations attempted by Mr. Conway, it seems due to all concerned, and to history, to publish the correspondence that gave rise to it.

From the London Times, June 18

Sig :- As a part of the political history of the times, the correspondence transmitted herewith, may have sufficient significance to call for its pub-I submit it to you accordingly for a place in

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant 24 Upper Seymour street, Portman square, June 17, 1863.

AUBERY House, Notting hill, London, W.,)

Sig:-I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this coun

If the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European com mission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its comple tion as the commission shall adjudge to be neces sary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable—then the Abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but mean while I beg to be informed at your early conven ience whether you will personally lend your in fluence in favor of a restoration of peace, and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility, and my right to make this offer, shall be forthco I am, sir, yours, etc., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, Portman square, June 11, 1863.

SIR:-I have your note of vesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance s regards vourself.

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and au-thority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once, give you my reply, the character of which, however, must dep what I may learn of your authority on the prem

I am, sir, your obedient servant, MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

AUBERY House, Notting hill, June 16, 1863.

SIR:-Your note of the 11th has been received I could easily give you the evidence that represent the views of the leading Abolitionist of America, but-with regard to the special offer which I have made. I have concluded that it was best to write out to America and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall then address you again on the subject. MONCURE D. CONWAY. J. M. MASON, Esq.

> 24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET,) Portman square, June 17, 1863.

Sin:-I have received your note of yester You need not write to America to obtain the evidence of your right to treat on the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this re-ply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is

nine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were re sponsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Gov-ernment. But such information is of less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the jour nals of the day, that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

men in America" are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a "restoration of peace, and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immedi-ate withdrawal of every kind of support from

disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms tated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of valu to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relations to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

Mr. Conway's Explanation. To the Editor of the Times:

my giving such careful attention to the corresondence between Mr. Mason and myself as vas necessary to make the explanation which the public on both sides of the ocean will naturally expect of me.

In the correspondence as it stands, there are three parties involved—namely, the Abolition-ists of America, myself, and Mr. Mason with his

As to the first, it was to pounce upon them and compromise them with their government that Mr. Mason rushed into print so eagerly that, though only a little way from London, I did not receive his last letter until half a day after I had seen it in the Times. But I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended definitely only to the declaration that the Abolitionists of America were giving moral support to this war simp and only in the interest of emancipation, and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it; "but that, with regard to the special offer," I must write out and get a special authority. This left it yet an open question whether the leading anti-slavery men were "prepared to negotiate with the Con rate authorities." He springs his snare befor they are in it. They are not compre They do, indeed, stand committed to an unwill ngness to prosecute this terrible war for any ess important aim than the complete wipin out of their country's crime and shame, but it has all along been their avowed position that they are, to quote Wendell Phillips, "willing to accept anything, union or disunion, on the basis of emancipation."

Then, of the Abolitionists, I alone am implica-

ed by this correspondence. And here I am ready to confess that my inexperience in diplon atic and political affairs has led me to make a proposition, the form of which is objectionable cognizing Mr. Mason only as an unofficial hough representative Southerner, whose views would be a test of the disposition of the rebels n the subject of slavery, and anxious to afford that test to certain very eminent literary men in England, who acknowledged that the reply to such a proposition would decide their feelings with regard to the issue, I inferred hastily and mproperly that the right to declare the object of the Abolitionists in the war justified me in sending the proposition to Mr. Mason personal ly. As this, my first "correspondence with the enemy," was undertaken only in the interest o my country, and was virtually a demand for the surrender of the enemy's capital, I shall hope

that the apparent disloyalty of it, of which I was unconscious, will be condoned by the country I meant to serve,
But Mr. Ma-on and his Confederates are plicated in this matter in a way to which I de satisfy whose minds I wrote the proposition, and of all others who think that the South is fighting for any worthier independence than impunity i

ermanently robbing another race of its inde Iason concedes that I had authority to make the offer of independence for emancipation. He knowledges, on the strength of Mr. Garrison' tter of credit that I had that authorization which, when shown him, he had promised reply. So the English public know now, with a clearness which my own blundering way of evoking such a confession did not merit, what the reply of the South is to a proposition offer ing her "freedom," as she calls it, on the condi-tion of her according the same to the million whom she oppresses. Whether I had a right to make the offer or not it is answered. The be iever in the golden rule has only to ask himsel rhat would be his interest in the success of the Northern arms if his own wife and children were to-day under the lash on a Southern plan ation, now that we have Mr. Mason's assurance that every gateway except that of war is closed MONEURE D. CONWAY.

I am, etc., Moneure D. Conwa Aubrey House, Notting-hill, W., June 22. Remarks .- We know not how to reconcile Mr. Conway's positive declaration to Mr. Mason with his subsequent "explanation" -- nor the ex danation with itself. First he says, "Sir: I have authority to make the following

roposition, on behalf of the leading anti-Slavery men of America, who have sent me to this coun

2. He says :- "Then, of the Abolitionists, done am implicated in this correspondence." 3. He says :- "He | Mr. Mason | acknowledge n the strength of Mr. Garrison's letter of credit that I had that authorization to which, when

hown him, he had promised a reply." The consistency of all this is not clear. Ha Mr. Garrison's "letter of credit" been published We have not seen it. It should, we think, if practicable, be forthcoming.

THE WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

After the meeting and adjournment of this Con

ention, in May, it was finally determined, by the Women composing the League, to concentrate all their efforts in the getting up of one mighty petition to lay before the Congress of the ensuing winter. The following are correct copies of their Pledge and Petition, the latter being for men and

"We, the undersigned, Women of the United States agree to become members of the Women's Loyal National League; hereby pledging our most earnest influence in support of the Government, in its prosecution of the War for Freedom and for the restoration of the national unity."

"The undersigned, Women (or Men) of the United States, above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that your Honorable Body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an Act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States." These blanks are accompanied with a litho-

graphed letter of instructions for their use. Already the Women of the League have scattered thousands of these blanks throughout the land, and still, from Maine to Minnesota, comes up the cry for more. It is their intention to give to every school district in the loyal states the privilege of joining in this earnest appeal to Congress for the final extinction of slavery.

Liberal donations from Hon. Gerrit Smith Schiefflein Bros., of this city, and others, have thus far gladdened their hearts, but still the needs of the work call for more. To all who are sincerely seeking the entire deliverance of our land from an evil fast approaching its end, this League, with its work, will be an object of deep interest, well meriting such gifts and assistance as a good Providence may have placed it in their power to be-

The Emperor Napoleon intent on recognizing the "Confederacy."—The Herald says: Our European files, by the Asia, contain th rmation that Genral Forfeit, of the important information that Genral Forfeit, of the French army, had left Paris for Mexico, bearing despatches from the Emperor to General Forey, in which he was ordered that when he entered Mexico city he should issue a proclamation and nouncing Napoleen's intention to recognize the Davis Government. This news is contained in La France, of Paris, the special organ of the em-

THE NEWS THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 11. The Draft, in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, has already commenced.

On the Potomac .- A great battle immin nt.-Cavalry skirmishing between Boonsboro and Hagerstown .- The reports from the Potomac are still vague, conflicting, and unreliable. We will not therefore attempt to give details, this morning, which we might be obliged to contradict, but will simply state the leading features of the po-

Gen. Lee with his army, has not succeeded in crossing the river, which is still much swollen. and has opportunely relinquished the idea of doing so at present. Gen. Meade has advanced from Frederick, and the two armies are preparing for another great battle, wich, it is thought, will take place on, or near the old Antietam battlefield. Severe skirmishing has occurred during the last three days, between Boonsboro and Hazerstown, with varying success.

It is said that Gen. Naglee with troops direct from North Carolina, has been stationed at Harper's Ferry. Over 10,000 rebel wounded are in our posses-

ion. We have, at least, 16,000 prisoner

The Surrender of Vicksburg, the official announcement of which we published in our last issue, is confirmed, and occasions great rejoicings throughout the nation. Particulars have not reached us in an official form. We, however, have those of various newspaper correspondents, from which we learn, that the garrison, numbering 20,000 men, including several officers of high rank, surrendered unconditionally, and were immediately paroled. We publish the account given by the correspondent of the Cincinnati

STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, Vicinity of) Vicksburg, Saturday, July 4, 1863. (Vicksburgh has surrendered. The name of en. Grant is now inseparately connected ar national birthday. We entered the city at 10 A M. of that day, and at high noon the gracefully waved over 20,000 prisoners, and small arms innumerable, and the finest rifled batteries in the Confederate service.

At about 7 A.M. July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged

the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contended forty-two days, each concealed from the other. The men of both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive with them. In some salients, where we thought there might be twen-ty, there seemed a hundred. All looked like men who labor in mills or lime-quarries. Slouched hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But lit tle was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of dispatches to our General, were ine-looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in grey, close-fitting uniforms and and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses.

They were conducted blindfolded to the tent
of Gen. A. K. Smith, whose front they had en-They were escorted to the tent of Ger Steven Burbridge, to remain until his return from the quarters of Gen. Grant, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present Their names were Gen. Bowen, of Port Gibson memory, and Col. Montgomery of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, Gen. Bowen remarked

that his bandage was uncomfortable, and it was very warm. Gen. Burbridge had them unlosed After more than an hour's conversation, their answer came, and they were again blindfolded and returned to their own works. Still the mer Not a gun was fired in tha of the wall. All wondered what it meant. purport of it was this

Gen. GRANT: To prevent the further effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for - hours, and that you appoint three Commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I can hold out indef initely. (Signed) PEMBERTON

To which Gen. Grant replied: As to your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no ne cessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear witness to your en durance and bravery, and will treat you with all

the respect due prisoners of war. (Signed) Gen. Pemberton then solicited a personal interriew, which was granted by Grant, at three P.M. The latter, with his Staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Gen. Pember ton appeared, accompanied by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees, of figs and

peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes. When they had approached within a few fee there was a halt and silence.

Col. Montgomery then spoke—" Gen. Grant

Gen. PEMBERTON." They shook hands politely It was evident Pemberton was mortified. said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. W had terms and conditions there." Gen. Grant then took him aside. They sat

lown on the grass and talked more than an hour Grant smoked all the time. Pemberton played with the grass and pulled leaves. Grant finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse. It was a noble thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had eterred them from capitulating sooner. proved his magnanimity and saved thousands up on thousands of dollars in the way of transporta tions and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night, that the Fourth would finish them, and it was so arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. armies are gratified with the result. Our mer treat them with kindness, giving them coffee

which some of them have not tasted for a year The city is much dilapidated. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburg paper of July 2, of which I send you extracts by mail, adm eating of mule meat and the pilfering of soldiers n private houses. Mrs. Cisco, wife the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. General Green, formerly of Missouri was killed last week. Colonel Griffin, of the Thir ty-first Louisianna regiment, was also killed.

Movements of Gen. Dix.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9. Major-General Dix and staff arrived at Fortres Monroe last evening, and report that the expedition has been a perfect success. General Gettey division crossed over the l'amunkey river, neat the White House, following near the river to the South Anna branch, where they destroyed the Central Railroad bridges, and not being able t reach the bridge of the Fredericksburg road they tore up and destroyed about six miles of the track. Having effectually destroyed all communication between Richmond and Lee's army they returned yesterday morning to White Ho our troops have evacuated that place before this time. Gen. Dix's forces have removed all avail able property from White House, including an engine, several cars, and from five to six miles of the York and Richmond railroad iron. General Dix removed from White House, in conformity

with the orders he received from Washington Victory at Helena, Arkansas. Hor Gen. Prentiss celebrated the Fourth.

Washington, Wednesday, July 8, 1863. The following has been received at the head quarters of the army :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 16TH ARMY CORPS.) MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5, 1863. Maj-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General in-Chief, Wash

Gen. Prentiss was attacked in force by the Rebels, under Holmes and Price at Helena yes-terday. He estimates the force at 15,000. I think will cover their strength. Prentiss sustained their attack until 3 p. m., from daylight, when the Rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us 1,200 prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is about from 500 to 600. He has already sent me 860 prisoners, which I send to Alton today on the Silver Moon. S. A. HURLBUT.

Major-General Commanding. In another account we are informed that "the colored troops fought well." Invasion of Indiana. Morgan in the State, with from five to eight thousand troops.

Capture of Corydon.
INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 9.

lery, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have crossed

into Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back. The rebels, it is supposed, are marching on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quntities of supplies are stored. Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to-day. zens are forming companies for self-defence. One regiment has been raised since last night. It is reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon, when the rebels entered the town.

North Carolina.-Major-General Foster makes the following report of recent operations in North Carolina: "The cavalry sent from Newbern on the 3d inst., under Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, of the 3d New York Cavalry, have safely returned, having successfully accomplished their mission, and without loss. They destroyed two miles of the railroad at Warsaw; also destroyed for five miles more all the culverts, as well as the telegraph. At Kenansville an armory was destroyed. Large quantities of small arms and quantities of commissary and quartermaster stores were burnt. About 150 animals and 30 prisoners were captured by them, and 100 men and about 300 women and children, negroes, followed them in.

General Rosecrans' Position.-The Army of the Cumberland now holds Winchester and Shelbyville. Its position is the line of be completely demoralized; deserters, by thousands, leaving the ranks.

Concerning the policy of General Rosecrans on the emancipation question, we glean the following interesting scrap from the correspondent of

While General Rosecrans and Staff were riding down from Beech Grove to Manchester, the General passed the word along the line to his Staff officers to invite all negroes met on the march to come in to us, and we would give them protection. This is an interesting fact as marknor the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when who sought refuge within their lines.

New Orleans dates are to the 4th. The third assault on Port Hulson had not yet taken place, but was expected immediately. Meantime there had been several sharp encounters along the lines, which were very close together -so near that missles could be thrown over the works by hand. The rebel cavalry were hovering on General Banks' rear, but no very serious domonstration was expected in that direction. The guerillas, however, had succeeded in capturing General Neal Dow and his Staff-they being at the time at a house outside our lines. Dougldsonville, after a rebel attack and repulse. was evacuated by our forces, and the place destroyed. The guerillas were very troublesome on the river, between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and had compelled the return to the latter place of several steamers with supplies. Considerable excitement existed in New Orlean in apprehension of a rear attack, and active measures were being taken to strengthen the

Another Rebel Pirate.-The captain of a schooner, which arrived at Boston, yesterday, brought a report that a rebel bark-rigged steamer, of six hundred tons burden, was cruising in the Seal Islands fishing ground previous to the 27th alt. A large ship, loaded with deals, re-ported of Kennebunk, Mc., was said to have been burnt by her.

"Curious Story."-The paragraph from the Herald, which we published, in our last, under the above caption, concerning a proposed visit of Alexander II. Stephens to President Lincoln, which the latter had declined, turns out to have been substantially correct. Regarding the object of Mr. Stephens' mission, speculation is rife; some stories being to the effect that he Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochhe wished to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, and still others that the proposed "mission"

Negro Soldiers Hung.-We learn from the Black Hawk Chronicle of the 29th ult., that the white captain and all the negroes caught by An orderly-sergeant in charge of some plantation negroes, was also hung. - Times.

The Rebels Keeping up Convage,-The Richmond papers of the 8th inst., which have been received, contain despatches regardvictory for General Lee, with the capture of no fighting whatever between the main armies, Lee's efforts being mainly directed to an escape with the remnants of his defeated army. The Richmond Enquirer, however, acknowledges a loss of 10,000, with a number of General officers, first officer saw her when she was at Havana. thousand wounded arrived at Winchester. It this be correct, the rebel losses must be even the 8th inst., the rebels in Richmond appear t burgh. The papers continued their boasts that the garrison would be able to hold out, and that Joe Johnson would soon make Grant feel his

MONDAY, JULY 13,

The Situation on the Potomac-Reports are still conflicting and unreliable. Some being to the effect that the river has fallen and that the escape of Lee with his army is quite probable; others asserting that the rebel army is in a strong position, and intrenching itself preparatory to a great battle, and that Gen. Lee has issued a stirring address to his men, to "defend their liberties, country, home, wives, and children," etc. Gen. Couch has not yet succeeded in joining Gen. Meade. Why our army did not force an engagement with Lee at once, before giving him time to escape or intrench himself, we cannot understand. We trust there are good and sufficient reasons for the delay, which time will

The Fall of Vicksburg.-Further particulars of the surrender of Vicksburg have been received, together with the entire correspondence between Gens. Grant and Pemberton, the substance of which we have already given. We have taken 27,000 prisoners, including 19 general officers, a large number of inferior officers, 4,000 non-combatants, 102 field guns, 30 siege guns. 50,000 stand of arms, and 57 stands of colors. Among the prisoners are Lieutenant-General Pemberton, Major-Generals Stevenson, Smith. Forney, and Bowen. About 2,500 persons were killed during the siege. There were 5,600 men in the hospital. The prisoners are being paroled. Many of them request to take the oath of allegiance and come North. Gen. Johnston is said to be retreating, with Gen. Sherman in hot pursuit Gen. Grant has offered assistance to Gen. Banks The official report of Admiral Porter, which follows, will show the part which has been performed by the Navy:

Washington, Saturday, July 11, 1863. The following has been received at the Navy

> U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: SIR:-I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered at last to the United States forces, after a desperate but vain resist

That she has not done so sooner, has not been for want of ability on the part of our military commanders, but from the magnitude of the de fenses, which were intended to repulse any force

the Government could possibly send there.

What bearing this will have on the rebellion remains yet to be seen, but the magnitude of the success must go far towards crushing out this revolution, and establishing once more the commerce of the States bordering on this river. His tory has seldom had an opportunity of recording so desperate a defense on one side, with so much courage, ability, perseverance, and endurance on the other; and if ever an army was entitled to the gratitude of the nation, it is the Army of the Tennessee, and its gallant leaders.

were seized and torn in pieces, the building fired, and the firemen who hastened to the rescue, not permitted to work. The enrollment rooms, corner Broadway and 29th St. were also fired a jew-

spicuous part in the capture of Vicksburg then the Army. Still, it has been employed in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The gun-boats have been constantly below Vicksburg shelling the works, and with success, co-operating heartily with the left wing of the army. The mortar boats have been at work for forty-two days without intermission, throwing shells into

all parts of the city, even reaching the works in the rear of Vicksburg, and in front of our troops, a distance of three miles.

Three heavy guns placed on scows, a 8-inch, 10-inch, and a 100-pound rifle were placed in position a mile from the town, and commanded all the water batteries. They have kept up an accurate and incessant fire for 14 days; doing all the damage that could be done by guns under such circumstances. Five 8-inch, two 9-inch, two 42-pounder rifles, and four 32-pounder shell gun have been landed, at the request of the different generals commanding corps, from the gunboats, and mounted in the rear of Vicksburg; and whenever I could spare the officers and men from our small complement, they were sent to manage the guns—with what ability, I leave to the general

ommanding to say.

In the meantime, I stationed the small class of gunboats to keep the banks of the Mississippi clear of guerrillas, who were assembling in force, with a large number of cannon, to block up the river, and cut off the transports, bringing down supplied the Elk river. General Bragg retreated across the Tennessee river on the 7th, destroying the bridge at Bridgeport. The rebel army is said to capture the transports, they never succeeded, but were defeated by the gunboats with severe loss on

Without a watchful care over the Mississippi the operations of the army would have been much interfered with; and I can say honestly that officers never did their duty better than those who patrolled the river from Cairo to Vicksburg. One steamer only was badly disabled since our opera tions commenced, and six or seven men were killed

While the army have had a troublesome enemy in front, behind them, the gunboats, Marine Brigade under Gen. Ellet, and a small force of troops under Gens. Dennis and Mower have kept at bay a large force of rebels, over 12,000 strong, accompanied by a large quantity of artillery; and commanders would tie up the poor black pariahs | though offered battle several times, and engaged, they invariably fled, and satisfied themselves by assaulting half-disciplined and unarmed blacks.

The capture of Vicksburg leaves us a large army and our naval forces free to act all along the river, and I hope soon to add to my Depart ment the vessels which have been temporarily lost to the service-viz., the Indianola and Cin cinnati. The effect of this blow will be felt far up the tributaries of the Mississippi. The timid and doubtful will take heart, and the wicked will, I hope, cease to trouble us for fear of the punishment which will sooner or later overtake them.

There has been a large expenditure of ammunition during the siege. The mortars have fired 7,000 mortar shells, and the gunboats 4500. Four thousand five hundred shots have been fired from naval guns on shore, and we have supplied over 6,000 to the different army corps. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

DAVID D PORTER. Acting Rear Admiral, commanding Mississippi

The Invasion of Indiana. - Indiana. olls, July 11. Morgan's forces reached Vienna on the Jeffersonville Railroad, at 1 o'clock this

Morgan burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison, with the intention, it is supposed, of

crossing the river at Grassy Flats.
Prisoners who escaped from Basil Duke's command at Vienna, say that the rebels are moving in great baste, and they think, from what they could learn of the raid, that it is Morgan's intention to pass through Indiana and join Lee's forces

CINCINNATI, July 12.

Morgan's raid to-night reached within seven were met by a regiment of militia and were drivwas only a ruse to cover a reconnoitering expe- en back. This, perhaps, was only a small body. The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburg.

the white captain and all the negroes caught by the rebels at Milliken's Bend were hung by orbell, from Glace Bay, C. B., 14 days, with coal to ster of General Taylor, son of Old Zack, who drew up his command to witness the execution. the 1st inst. lat. 43.16. lon. 63. 48, spoke United. States steamer Tuscarora, cruising. inst. lat. 40.19 lon. 68.40, a bark-rigged steamer showing the American flag. She ran within two hundred yards of us, when we hoisted our colors, and she immediately altered her course. She did ing the battles at Gettysburgh from Martins. not communicate with us. At noon of the same burgh, Va., dated the 6th. They claim a great day saw her in chase of the steamer Eriesson. victory for General Lee, with the capture of 40,000 "Yankee" prisoners. According to these emy was in chase." The Eriesson gained on her despatches the heaviest fighting was done on Saturday and Sunday—on which day there was brig. During the chase after the Eriesson she had the Confederate flag flying. Capt. Campbell is positive that the above steamer was no other than the notorious privateer Alabama as his

Rendezvous for drafted men-

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10, 1863. The following places are announced as rendez-vous for drafted men for the states named:

Maine, Portland. New-Hampshire Concord. Vermont. Brattleboro. Massachusetts, Springfield. New-Jersey, Trenton Maryland, Annapolis Junction.

Rhode Island and Connecticut-New-Haven New-York-Buffalo, Elmira, Riker's Island. New York City.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, York, Pittsburg.

Ohio--Camp Chase, Columbus, Camp Dennison For the purpose of receiving and conducting t the several regiments the drafted men assigned to fill them up, commanding Generals of Departments and Armies will immediately detail from each three years regiment in their commands belonging to the States above enumerated, three commision ed officers and six enlisted men, and direct them to report without delay to the commanding officer

at the rendezvous for their State.

In States which have more than one rendezvou detachments for their respective regiments will be develop-but heaven grant the policy of "grand instructed to report to the commanding officer of strategic movements," of the McClellan order, is the rendezvous nearest where the regiment was recruited and organized. Commandants of rendezyous will be informed of the number of drafted men to be sent to each regiment. They will lose no time in preparing detachments and placing en route regiments as soon as the requisite number can be made up.

TUESDAY, JULY 14,

The Rebellion in New York! Resist, ance to the Draft .- The mob control the city .-Enrolling offices demolished .- Officers and policemen attacked .- Public and private buildings burned .- Colored people everywhere assaulted .-The Colored Orphan Asylum destroyed .- Telegraph wires cut, and railroad tracks torn up .-Firemen obstructed in their duty .- Proclamations of the Mayor and Gen. Wool.

The serpent of Rebellion, which for a long ime has been lying concealed in this our metropolis, giving only an occasional hiss, to assure us of its presence, has at length raised its head. The ostensible occasion of this is the draft, but we have ong felt that a pretext only was wanting to cause the secession spirit of New York to show itself in its original colors. Throughout Saturday the drafting proceeded quietly, without the slightest ndication of dissatisfaction; numbers of spectators looking on curiously, but no hostile intentions expressed. During Sunday, copperhead wirepulers had an opportunity to plan and organize, and on Monday, what the Herald and World call a "popular outbreak" commenced. The most ignorant and wicked portion of the city formed a mob, compelled working-men, in every quarter, to leave their business and unite with them, and proceeded to the conscription offices, where the drafting was in process. The headquarters of the IX Congressional District, corner 3rd Ave. and 46th St. was the first place attacked. The firing of a pistol, and a shower of brick-bats, paving-stones, and various missiles soon compelled the officials to cease their work and make their escape as best they could, to save their lives. The public papers were seized and torn in pieces, the building fired, Bragg has retreated from Chattanooga to At- urating his new regime in the city of Mexico

The Navy has necessarily performed a less con- eler's shop in the lower part of the building robb ed, and a gentleman who attempted to remon strate killed on the spot. A detachment of sol diers from the Park Barracks, to suppress the riot, were easily overpowered, notwithstanding that they were armed, and several times fired in to the crowd, and were obliged to retire. Police men shared no better fate, being mercilessly bruised and beaten, many receiving injuries from which they will not probably recover. Police Superintendent Kennedy, on arriving at the scene was at once seized by the crowd, knocked down, beaten, kicked, and would probably have been killed, but for the interposition of one of the rioters, less brutal than his fellows. During the day, the mob held the authorities at bay, roamed through the city, firing the houses of colored people, wealthy citizens, and especially robbing or demolishing such buildings as were made a refuge for policemen or government officials. Colored people, abolitionists, soldiers, or any persons known as sustaining the government, were assaulted promiseuously, robbed, or beaten. Telegraph wires were cut, railroad tracks torn up, and fire-bells not allowed to ring. About 5 o'clock P. M. the colored Orphan Asylum was surrounded, sacked and fired, the children barely escaping with their lives. In the evening, the Tribune office was attacked, entered and fired, but owing to the timely arrival of two hundred policemen, armed with lubs as well as fire-arms, the mob was dispersed, and the fire extinguished. The House of Mayor Ondyke was threatened, and would probably have een demolished, had not the rabble been addressed by Judge Barnard, in a few "judicious" and conciliatory remarks. One colored man was actually hung by the infuriated mob, and Mr. Howard, of the Tribune, barely escaped the same fate. Mr. Greeley, it is said, was obliged to conceal himself to escape difficulty. Two whole blocks of buildings on Broadway and Third Avenue, Bull's Head Hotel, and many other private buildings were burned. An attempt was made to seize the arsenal, but this building, we are happy to state, is held by a sufficient force. Marines have been

Enroll.

clamations have been published:

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR. MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y. CITY,) July 14, 1863.

In view of the riot now existing in this city, do hereby request all loyal citizens to report at the Headquarters of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry street, this day, to be sworn in and enrolled as special policemen for the restoration of law and order. All who shall not thus enroll themselves are requested to continue their usual GEORGE OPDYKE,

A Call to the Veteran Volunteers.

The veterans who have recently returned rom the field of battle have again an opporthe great emporium of New York, from the sitions: threatened dangers of a ruthless mob.

The Commanding General of the Eastern Department trusts that those who have exhibited so much bravery in the field of battle, will not esitate to come forward at this time to tender their services to the Mayor, to stay the ravages of the city by men who have lost all sense intended to propose terms of peace, others that rane's and Mount Vernon, were destroyed to-day. of obligations to their country, as well as to the the effort to suppress the rebellion; and JOHN E. WOOL, city of New York.

> P. S .- These men are requested to report to streets, on Tuesday, July 1st, at 10 a. m. What will be the issue-whether the riot will

be at once suppressed, or whether a serious conflict between Rebellion and Loyalty, in our city, is at hand, we cannot say.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms, not ombracing any pledge from him or from others, be at once suppressed, or whether a serious city, is at hand, we cannot say. We may be able to give something more be-

Invasion of Indiana and Ohio-cinnati, Covington and Newport.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 13. The rebel General Morgan left Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at 1 ocl'k, this morning; passed over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road at a point 35 miles from here, and reached Harrison, Hamilton County, Ohio, about noon. At 5-1-2 o'clock, this afternoon, he vas within 16 miles of Hamilton, moving slowly on that place. General Hobson, with a strong

force, was four hours behind him.

The damage done to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was three bridges destroyed, a water station burned, and some track removed. The damage to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road was very little. Only one water-tank was burn-

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 13. Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. All busi-ness is suspended until further orders, and all itizens are required to organize in accordance with the direction of the State and municipal authorities.

There is nothing definite as to Morgan's whereabouts, this morning; but it is supposed hat he will endeavor to move around the city and cross the river between here and Mays-The militia is concentrating, in obedience to

leston.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has a report mously opposed the motion of Mr. Roebuck from Washington-on excellent authority, it Further discussion was postponed to July 13 says-that an attack on Charleston was to have The story that the Emperor Napoleon has made commenced on Thursday last. General Gilmore, a second proposal of mediation to England with a land force, was to co-operate with the though positively asserted by Mr. Roebuck, navy. The plan was to capture the batteries on officially denied by Earl Russell. It is stated Morris Island, and turn their big guns on Fort that the Confederates have made a proposal to Sumter, to aid the navy in reducing it. If this the Spanish Government for recognition, with

answer any signals, and, as she burnt soft coal, it is supposed she was a Confederate privateer.

Army of the Potomac,-No general engagement has yet taken place, the situation being much the same as yesterday. General Couch is said to have joined General Meade. It has been raining, and the river is much swollen.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

The Latest News,-The riot in this city continues. The militia are appearing in some force, and evidently are putting some check on the movements of the desperadoes. The residence of Mayor Opdyke, on 5th avenue, was visited this morning by the mob, who commenced sacking it, but were dispersed by a company of soldiers. Several conflicts have occurred between the rioters and the military and police forces. The Hudson railroad track has been torn up, and cars are not permitted to run between New York and Albany. Citizens who refuse to join the rioters are stoned. Business is, in a great measure, suspended. Gov. Seymour has addressed the crowd from the City Hall steps. He councils them against destroying property, and promises that the conscription will not be enforced unless it stands the test of the Courts and the Constitution. A meeting of merchants and clerks has been held, and measures adopted for sustaining the Government. The Tribune office is seriously threatened, and is being barricaded. It is reported that riots are breaking out in Hartford and

Despatches from Cincinnati state that the num ber of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg is 31,000; that Johnston has been defeated by Gen. Sher-

There is a report that Port Hudson ner Broadway and 29th St. were also fired, a jew- rendered with 18,000 prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emancipation in Missouri.-The a

tion of the late State Convention denounced. St. Louis, Mo. Friday, July 10. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court-house, last night, which was partici-pated in by those opposed to the action of the late State Convention, in adopting the present scheme State Convention, in adopting the present scheme of emancipation, in declaring slave property free from taxation, in denying the people the privilege of voting to elect their own rulers, and refusing the people the privilege of voting on the ordinance of emancipation. Mayor Filley presided, and Charles D. Drake, Henry J. Blow, C. R. Johnon, B. Grate Brown, and others, spoke.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the action of the State Convention, in its last session, was arbitrary, tyrannical, and in opposition to the plainest principles of republican govern-ment, proving the body from which it emanated to be unworthy of the respect and confidence of a free people;

That although the enactment is entitled an 'or dinance for the emancipation of slaves," we re-gard the enactment of the Convention in no other light than a covert attempt to strengthen and perpetuate Slavery, in Missouri, under the disguise and professed purpose to accomplish freedom; That the attempt to favor the owners of slaves

by a body of men, the large majority of whom were large slaveholders, at the expense of others, by exempting slave property from taxes, exhibited a spirit so narrow, and mean, and mercenary and, at the same time, so unfair, as to equally merit our condemnation and contempt;
That we hold that the people of Missouri, as the citizens of a State occupying a place in this Republican Government, are entitled to the principles of popular sovereignty, and the right to

choose their own rulers; That in condemning the acts of the Convention as a body, we exempt from our condemnation, a few men who labored to secure the people their constitutional rights, and the benefits of speedy

emancipation; That, in our judgment, the condition of Missour demands relief, which can only be effected by emancipation—not years hence, but now; and we therefore, declare ourselves in favor of a plan of emancipation which will be most speedy in its operation:

That we recognize, in the authority of the Leg islature the power to call a Convention frest from the people, which Convention can take ap propriate means for obtaining redress from the impositions practiced by the old Convention, and sent over from the Brooklyn navy yard, regiments recently returned, or about to leave, have been relieve us of the burdens entailed upon us by the called upon, and this morning the following proinstitution of Slavery;

We, therefore, call upon the Legislature to order an election for members to a new Convention at as early a day as practicable, and hereby in struct our Senators and Representatives from thi County to give their votes and influence to that

That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the President to fix the time, place, &c., for hold ing the State Convention to carry out the views

Mr. Lincoln and the Ohio Committee .- Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Ohio Commit tee, on the release of Mr. Vallandigham, is pub lished. After a general review of the subject in question, in which he maintains that Mr. Vallandigham, and those who have put him in nom ination, do virtually discourage enlistments and encourage descrition, the President proposes to revoke the sentence of Mr. V., on condition that tunity of serving, not only their country, but the Committee subscribe to the following propo-

> 1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitution means for suppressing that rebellion, 2. That no one of you will do anything which

n his own judgment, will tend to hinder the in crease, or favor the decrease or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy, while engaged in 3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all of the army and navy, while engaged in the ef-Major-General Sanford, corner of Elm and White fort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed clad, and otherwise well provided and supported.

President Lincoln adds: as to what he will or will not do. I do this be cause he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorise others to speak for him; and hence, l shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position Morgan's raids .- Martial law proclaimed in Cin- of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohi to so define their position as to be of immens value to the army-thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandingham to return, so that, on th whole, the public safety will not have suffered by

FOREIGN.

Europe.-By the arrival of the Asia, Great Eastern, and Jura, we have European dates to the 3d. The question of "recognition" has a length been introduced in Parliament. On the 30th of June, Mr. Roebuck moved that a humble petition be presented to her Majesty, praying General Burnside has declared martial law in that she will be pleased to enter into negotia tions with the Great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the

recognition of the Confederate States of Amer ica. Mr. Roebuck sustained his motion by speech, in which the right of secession was ur gently pressed. An earnest debate ensued Lord Montague, the Chancellor of the Ex chequer, and Lord Cecil, expressed sympathy with the South, but, on the whole, concluded that the time for recognition had not arrived Reported Intended Attack on Char- Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, and Sir G. Grey, stren report is true, we shall soon have a confirmation the sanction and support of Napoleon. The Confederates guarantee the independence of Privateer .- An armed steamer was off Cuba, in return for certain advantages. The Portland harbor, on Sunday. She refused to proposition was under consideration. A grand banquet has been given on board the new rebel steamer Southerner, now in Port at Liverpool, at which Queen Victoria and Jeff Davis were toasted, and secesh speeches were freely indulged. The Southerner is to ply between Liverpool and Charleston. Three powerful rebel rams are nearly ready for launching, in English shipyards. The steamer Gibrallar, formerly Sumter. suspected of being in Confederate service, has been allowed to sail. The intelligence of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania had reached England, and was commented on by the London papers, the majority of which were inclined to the opinion that the rebellion would succeed

The Emperor of France has declared himse in favor of decentralization. A universal exhibition of agricultural and industrial products will take place in Paris, in May, 1867.

The Poles gain some advantages. The Russian Government executes such leaders of the insurrection as fall into their hands. In Austria, both houses of the Reichsrath have taken strong ground in favor of Poland. Russia has acknowledged the receipt of the notes of the three Powers, but has not yet replied.

English Government to consent to a union of the The hereditary prince of Denmark is dead.

The King of Madagascar has been assassinat ed, his ministers hung, and his widow proclaim ed Queen.

man, with a loss of 2000 prisoners, and that is of great importance. General Forey is inaug invasion will be banished, and their property confiscated. The Mexicans will be allowed to Seneca M. Burgess, Hudson, Mich.

choose their municipal and other officers. President Juarez had arrived at San Luis Potosi of the 7th of June, and is reported to have about 19,000 men at his disposition. General Forey

South America.-From Venezuela, we earn by Caracas papers to the 8th ult., that the war is by no means over: Insurrections had broken out in Valencia, Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. In the latter place, a Colonel Olivo had lestroyed the Government war materials, taken the ammunition &c., seized the Custom-house and, with quite a large faction, had declared for General Cordero. The pronunciamentos of Vaencia and Puerto Cabello are to the same effect viz: Opposition to the treaty of peace celebration at Coche, between Paez and Falcon, and de nanding a continuance of the war. The comnander and crew of one of the steamers-of-war ave declared for the insurrectionists.

From the Foreign Correspondence of the Commonwealth. CONTEMPT FOR AMERICA.

In the higher classes of society here, I find that there is a feeling of contempt for America, on account of her free institutions and democratic character. It is evident in the tone more than anything that is said. Sometimes, however, one hears the whole of it spoken out. Here, for example, is the substance of an address at ; neeting in Bath, held to defend the Established Church against innovations: "The Rev. E. D. Rhodes, in proposing the

ppointment of the committee and officers of the ociety for the ensuing year, said his own con viction was that as long as the Liberation So ciety existed, so long Church Defence Societies nust exist too. (Applause.) Let the former be dead and buried, and they would gladly lay their organization aside. He asked his friends for the most strenuous vigilance, and active, efficient watchfulness and resistance to every movement which had for its object, however remotely, the separation of Church and State, the union of which they so highly prized. Referring to the roluntary system, he said he was disposed to Varnishers, think that the present condition of America furnished a stronger argument against the voluntary system than any which Dr. Magge gave them America had no Queen, no House of Lords, no State Bishops, and no State Church, no aristoc racy, no best men-within her borders. Sh would not acknowledge or use any such men and, because she made the poorest of her people her rulers, and teachers, therefore when sh wanted them she could not have them. One eason why the South had shown such marvelous superiority to the North in the fearful conflict now waging was, that there was something of an aristocracy in the South, because of the difference of classes there, because there were men there in whom the blood of their English ancestors was still flowing, who were mindful whence they sprang-because there were men there who, by their position, were called upon to manifest self-respect, and therefore had some respect for others-because there men there who had something else to think of, something else to care for, than the mere making of money. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was because there were persons there who had learned to govern, and knew how to be governed—that the South, when it wanted statesmen, and when it wanted gener als, had found them. (Hear, hear.) The absence of an Established Church deprived the Americans of a central source of religious life and light. If they had had this central source, the things which had lately happened would not have come to pass, and it would have been different both with us and them." (Applause.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, \ New-York city F. O. IRISH, . and vicinity. JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y. REV. JOHN MOORE, Lockport, N. Y. A. L. STRYKER, Java Village, N. Y WM. R. STONE, Cortland, N. Y. J. UNDERHILL, Osseo, Mich. N. J. Cogswell, East Springhill, Pa. WILLIAM CALDWELL, Hickory, Pa. REV. CHARLES GRANGER, Paxton, Ill. JONATHAN LAW, Walcott's Mills, Ind. GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city and vicinity.

ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. REV. THOMAS W. JONES. Augusta, Mich. AUSTIN CASTLE, Washington, Ill. SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Mahoning, Pa. WM O. HOUGHTALING, Grand Rapids, Mich. T. G. WHITE, Geddes, N. Y. WILLIAM A. PLANT, Marcellus, N. Y. REV. ANSON H. STEARNS, Peterboro, N.Y. ASA WATERS, Union City, Mich JOHN N. CLIFFORD, Augusta, Me JAMES BOYD, Keene, Ohio. SILAS SMITH, West Albany, Vt. REV. DANIEL SHUCK, Hartsville, Ind. Tirus C. Briggs, Williams Center, Ohio. FREDERICK HARTZELL, Smithfield, O. DR. E. H. CARTER, Burlington, Vt. A. Lockwoon, Jonesville, Mich. Rev. H. McKEE, Brandon, Wis. C. G. Corwin, Magee's Corners, N.Y. HENRY W. SMITH, Scottsville, Pa. GEO. COFFIN, Ludlow, Vt. REV. S. E. BARNARD, Georgia, Vt. Rev. J. B. Dawson, West Alexander, Pa. STEPHEN ALLEN, Adrian, Mich. ELEAZER HALE, Talmage, Ohio. JAMES JEFFREY, Homesville, O. REV. WILLARD BURR, Strongsville, O. M. R. HULL, Dublin, Ind. REV. I. L. ADAIR, Leavenworth City, Kan REV. A. G. BEMAN, New Haven, Ct. ADAM KEYS, Jordan's Grove, Ill. JOHN KELLY, Stephen's Mills, N. Y. DEA. GEORGE DAVIS, Thompson, Conn. ELIAS TETERICK, Winchester, Ohio. R. G. PATTON, Peoria, Ill. G. A. CRU'CKSHANK, Delaware, O. JONATHAN WHITEHEAD, Lane Depot. Ill. ROBERT DAWSON, Martinsburg, Ohio. WILLIAM McCLURE, Northfield, Iowa. B. M. SPAULDING, South Albany, Vt. WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, Centreville, Iowa J. W. MERRILL, Oberlin, Ohio. REV. T. B. McCormick, Princeton, Ind. Wm. A. Nickerson, Sycamore, Ill. WILLIAM D. LOWREY, Calais, O. WILLIAM D. BABBITT, Minneapolis, Min. REV. L. FOSTER, Blue Island, Ill. J. C. HARRINGTON, Granby Centre, N. Y. J. W. THOMPSON, Deersville, O. WILLIAM R. ADAMS, Kohomo, Ind. CYRUS BRAINARD, Kankakee City, Ill.

REV. G. GEMMEL, Quasqueton, Iowa.

WILLIAM MACNAB, New York.

A. G. MEACHAM, Florid, Ill.

HENRY RINER, Seven Mile, Ohio.

REV. SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, Kenosha, Wis

REV. H. T. CHEEVER, Worcester, Mass.

REV. WM. A. HAWKES, Bearsville, N. Y.

ANTHONY McKALLER, South Argyle, N. Y.

REV. T. H. HOLMES, Terre Haute, Ind.

REV. HIRAM JOHNSON, Titusville, Penn.

WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Oberlin, Ohio,

REV. J. COPELAND, Clinton, Kansas,

REV. MR. SPEAK, Glen Cove, N. Y.

M, BRIGHAM Esq., Toledo, Obio.

REV. WM. WEBB, Detroit, Mich.

E. R. HEGLEY, Corydon, Iowa. REV. JONATHAN JONES, Hudson, Mich. REV. R. H. Ross, Addison, Mich.

N. H. CALLARD,

DAVID CHICHESTER, So. Norwalk, Con. NATHAN RUSSELL, Cambridgeport, Mass. JOEL ROBINSON, North Wrentham, Mass. REV. R. F. MARKHAM, Wheaton, Ill. Ray, J. K. Wellman, Adrian, Mich. REV. J. R. Johnson, Connecticut. CHARLES C. SCOTT, Fairfield Iowa. NEWELL WHEELER, West Chazy, N. Y.

War between England and Japan is consider-A despatch announces the willingness of the

Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

Mexico.-We have news from Mexico, both via Vera Cruz and via San Francisco, but neither It is again affirmed that the opponents of this NEW-YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. A. WILLIAMS & CO. urges him to accept terms of peace. DRY GOODS. No. 167 Eighth Avenue, Bet. 18th and 19th Sts. 1st Store from 16th St. R. A. WILLIAMS, JOHN PURCELL. S. CANTRELL.

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or Itching, brind, or hemorrhoid, by external applica-ion. Call for a circular. For sale by druggists and

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No charge made until the money is collected. Letter

PENSIONS.

From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs.—The advertisement of Messes. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp in to-day ribune will necessarily attract the attention of a diers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably se while their integrity and responsibility is vouch ed for by our Mayor and several of our leading brok ers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to b

upright and capable, we commend them to publi onfidence and patronage. From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS.—Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column, of Messrs NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay. bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected which is deemed to be one of such general interes that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those

ixed by Messrs. N., G. & C. From the Irish American of Oct. 4th. Messrs. Neterican of Oct. 4th.

Messrs. Neterican, Glebert & Camp. 111 Broadway devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the govne of the noticeable feature of their card. having valid demands on the government have to requently been mulct of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these impositions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible com-pensation. The rates they have established are pre-cisely those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT &

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, German paper,] of September 23d, 1862.

BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS.— Mesors. Nettleron, Gilbert & Camp, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bouncy, pensions, &c. Soldiers or their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of ousiness take charge of such matters at a small ex-

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] of Sept. 25th, 1862.
One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-Theron, Gilbert & Camp, recommended by the most respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who cesire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen

would engage their services. As soon as their claims

From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. ry part of the country are now seeking a reliable anel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire

re collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d. TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.—The advertisement of Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have rily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and responsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage

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161 Concord St. Mrs. S. Plant respectfully announces that she has pened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging ouse at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is preared to accommodate the public on the most reason-

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No. 115 Franklin street, Boston. If you have the Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum ny Blood difficulty, Use Gardiner's Rheumatic nd Neuralgia Compound, as it is an internal remedy, triving out and entirely evadicating the disease.—

CHARLESTOWN Mass. Sept. 1st, 1862.

Mr. Gardiner:—

Dear Sir:—I cannot command language to express e gratitude I feel for the relief from extreme suffer ig which has recently been afforded me by your val ble medicine. For nearly four years I have seen rictim of Rheumatism, from which I have suffered what I have no language to describe. Much of the valk at all, even in my room, could not do so without excruciating pains. I had lost all confidence in the ower of medicine to relieve me; and when a friend ommended a trial of your Compound. I hesitated some time to apply for it. I at length concluded to ry it, without any expectation that it would benefit but, to my great surprise and joy, and the joy of re fast leaving me, and in one week they were one. I hung up my staff, and am now able, without its aid, to walk, run, and leap, with almost as much ease as when a young man, though now more than

60 years of age.

It seems almost a miracle that such a change has ome over me, and I only hope that any persons who re suffering as I have suffered may be induced by my wonderful cure to try the "Compound," and with the same happy result.
Sincerely and gratefully yours,

Boarding-House Keeper, 29 City . Square

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Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION. This Association is composed of gentlemen of realth and influence, in the principal states of the Union, and is organized according to law. The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire cortrol of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz.

JOSEPH W. ALDEN. REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. It is edited by Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO.

CHEEVER, D. D. and published by Joseph W. Alden or the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspon-

dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS. Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christiau reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangeents, and aims of life ;-to the individual, the family, the

Church, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible ; our standard, the Divine law ; our expediency, obedince; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God. Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a

new subscriber, may retain fifty-cents of the same for his commission. ANY PRESENT SUBSCRIBER who will act as agent for the Principia, and canvass his or her city or town thoroughly, may retain one dollar for commissions, for each and every new subscriber paying two dollars in advance.

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J. W. Alden,

Box 4381. New-Yer

family Miscellang.

For the Principia. "PEACE?"

.... BY BETH BROOKLYN.

Peace? when the tiger is crouching to spring at ye Glaring with blood-thirsty rage, demon-like! Peace? when the venomous head of the rattlesnake Glittering rises just ready to strike!

Peace? when the eagle is seizing your infant, Fiercely upon its young life-blood to gloathe murderer's dagger gleams over y Having already his hand on your throat.

Peace? when the flames are your dwelling envelop.

In which your children unconsciously sleen Peace? when the tempter is artfully weaving A snare for your daughter, with villany deep.

"Sue for a peace?" with robbers and plunderers-Strike hands with treason, the Union to save! Call them our brothers, whose hands are all dripping And dyed with the blood of our noble and brave!

' Sue for a peace!" the blood of our heroes Cries to us-NEVER, no NEVER with them-Rebels, and anarchists, traitors, and murderers. Meriting scorn from all true-hearted men.

"Sue for a peace!" and "show them our penitence "Lay down our arms," to the insolent foe! False to their manhood, and false to humanity Pulse to their God-we answer you. No!

Shame on the recreant sons of Democracy, Fallen so low as to servilely creep! Shades of the patriots-Jackson and Jefferson! Glorious patriots! How can ve sleen?

Never give up! Let our watch word be, "Victory." Never so craven, as tamely to bow. Never submit to a Slave-Aristocracy, Who, to the world, their vile treason avow!

Grasp the sword tightly, the rifle, the bayonet! Shrink not from conflict, but give blood for blood Thunder the cannon, columbiad, howitzer-Pour down the ramparts the death-dealing flood!

O. God of Justice, of Truth, and of Liberty. . Purge Thou our nation, with fire and with sword! Ride in Thy chariot-scatter Thine enemies-Ride on to conquer, till Right be restored!

From the German of Ehrenfried Liedich.

HERE IS MY HEART.

Here is my heart-my God, I give it thee; I heard thee call and say, Not to the world, my child, but unto me"— I heard and will obey. Here is love's offering to my King.

Which in glad sacrifice I bring-Here is my heart! Here is my heart-surely the gift though poor

My God will not despise: Vainly and long I sought to make it pure,
To meet thy searching eyes; Corrupted once in Adam's fall, The stains of sin pollute it all—

Here is my heart-my heart so hard before, Now by thy grace made meet: Yet bruised and wearied, it can only pour Its anguish at Thy feet:

It groans beneath the weight of sin, It sighs salvation's joy to win—

Here is my heart -- in Christ its longing end, Near to the cross it draws; It says, "Thou art my portion, O, my Friend! Thy blood my ransom was.'

What blessedness and peace abound-Here is my heart-ah! Holy Spirit, come,

Its nature to renew, And consecrate it wholly as thy home, A temple fair and true. Teach it to love and serve thee more, To fear thee, trust thee, and adore-

The glory of Thy throne: Give it the shining robe Thy servants wear, Of righteousness Thine own : Its pride and folly chase away, And all its vanity. I pray-

Hear is my heart-it trembles to draw near

Hear is my heart-teach it, O Lord, to cling In gladness unto thee; And in the day of sorrow still to sing, "Welcome, my God's decree :

Believing, all its journey through, That Thou art wise, and just, and true-Here is my heart-O Friend of friends, be near To make the tempter fly;

Give me the victory! .Gladly on Thy love reposing, Let me say, when life is closing, " Here is my heart!"

ALL'S WELL,

15 MISCH, M. EWEN KIMBALL

The day is ended. Ere I sink to sleep, My weary spirit seeks repose in Thine Father! forgive my trespasses, and keep

With loving kindness curtain Thou my bed. And cool in rest my burning pilgrim feet Thy pardon be the pillow for my head shall my sleep be sweet.

At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and Thee,

No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake All's well! which ever side the grave for me,
The morning light may break!

> For the Principia. A LIFE PICTURE.

BY ELLIE NEAL

CHAPTER VI.-THE SISTERS.

We left Mary in the cottage with Charlie, Now she has become settled in her new home, and is living on her quiet, uneventful life. The dreary old house into which she moved, had become altogether transformed under her

It was very unpleasant when she went there; the walls inside were of a dingy yellow; the ceiling had never enjoyed the advantage of an introduction to whitewash, and concerning the floors, the least said the better. By dint of much hard work, and an unlimited amount of coaxing from Fred, Mary had succeeded in making it seem quite like home, and it now realized the poet's idea-was it a poet's ?-

of "two rooms and a kitchen," one of which. too, was a bedroom, the other serving both as a sleeping and sitting room combined. Yes; there was a buttery, and a little out-kitchen, dark, even in sunlight, and an unfurnished upper story, where Charlie was to be put when naughty; but these were of little ac- realized, Mrs. Grey. She has been home final. count excepting as a deposit for dishes, household stores, and various other "traps."

Outside the house there was also quite an improvement. Fred had fenced off a portion of the open yard, and in the inclosure lilac and rose bushes were already flourishing. Such rubbish as always gathers more or less around a neglected dwelling, was removed from up and down the road, both sides of which now rejoiced in their carpet of green, variegated by a few spots of yellow and blue.

provement here," said Mary's old minister, She looked a trifle better than when last we

Hor Fast, May-York,

truant husband out to church soon."

"I wish you might," said Mary. But Fred did not like the minister, and had not been seen inside a church, for years. Mary went when she could, but a mile and a half is quite a distance to walk, and rainy Sundays are frequent. Then she had but two dresses suitable to wear, excepting calico. One of these was her wedding dress, thin berage, the other a merino that had been turned upside down, and inside out. As for Charlie's clothes they were manufactured mostly from material, furnished by Mrs. Grey, from outgrown or east-off clothing of her own children, but so

"What should I do but for you and Mr. Grey," Mary used often to say to her. "He gives Fred so much work to do, while you are so kind to me, And Charlie ; I think you must be tired of him, he is with you so much. He has taken such a fancy to Jenny. He often tells me what she says to him, and how she talks to him about God, and being good."

"She seems to have taken as great fancy to him; so let him come," Mrs. Grey would

But Charlie was not always "good," notwithstanding his many teachings. He had a wilful Milford temper, and his gentle mother was often sorely tried on account of it. There had been given him a little book of pictures. out of which Mary was trying to teach him to read. Like many other children, he did not like the idea of standing patiently, repeating "A. B. C."

"Let me go," he said, as his mother was laboring with him thus.

"Six letters more; then you may go." He said two, when looking wistfully toward the door, he slipped away from her

Mary caught him as he was opening the

"Charlie, I cannot be disobeyed; you must come back."

"I won't," said he, kicking and screaming. "But you must," and for once she conquered him.

"I'll go and get drunk," retorted the little fellow, after she had released him; and this time he was beyond her reach,

O, what a chill! " Is it to this my Charley is coming-my sweet babe, Charley? O. God, give me no more children-no moreto be trained by a drinking father, and a heart-broken mother !"

That evening Jenny Grey came in to si with her, and the story of the morning was repeated. Mary had few secrets from the Greys now.

"Never, Jenny, marry a man who not governed by religious principle. I do no say this as against my husband; but had I known what I now know, had I foreseen how such a union would affect not only myself, but such as he," pointing to Charlie asleep in the crib, "I should not have been here to-day."

"Yet, Mrs. Milford, you cannot blame yourself; you did, doubtless what you thought

"Yes; I sinned ignorantly, perhaps. The truth was, I wanted a resting place, and hoped to find it, searce thinking whether it were bed of down or of thorns. I knew little of men or of women, then; but I trust I have been forgiven."

" I must bear the penalty in this life, nevertheless, and it seems a hard one, cometimes. I sinned ignorantly, but you Jenny, who are wiser, beware that you sin not perversely." The words struck home, -Jenny was silent

a moment, then said slowly and as firmly: " No, Mrs. Milford; God helping me, I will not."

·Summer deepened into Autumn, and Autumn gave place to Winter; Charlie's first Winter at school. How proud his mother was of the account the teacher gave of his pro-

"I shall be so glad if he makes a scholar; my husband cares so little for books or read. ing," Mary said to her.

They never took even a newspaper; but how many thousands of poor people are scattered through our land, nay, living close by our doors, who could not take one if they

Ye fortunate ones, copy Mrs. Grey's example, and send them papers. Much knowledge will they glean therefrom which will make them safer neighbors, and better citizens; many a comforting, ennobling thought will they gain to console them in their pover-

ty, and raise them to the level of a higher life. January's drifting snows brought another babe to Mary's bosom; received, shall I say, ungratefully? No; but still not blissfully, as Charlie was. The mother's eyes filled with tears instead of smiles, and she said: "Unto Thy hands, I commit this babe, Father-be

Frank was not a very pretty babe, but as he grew seemed to imbibe all his mother's in avarice, that much digging was necessary strength, and, being a restless, fretful child, worried her exceedingly.

Mrs. Grey was still her comforter, to whom

"Only a mother knows a mother's cares," said Mrs. Grey, comfortingly, on one of these occasions; after relating some of her own ex-

"True, but I have often wondered how so well," replied Mary.

" Providence was unusually kind to me, I suppose. Two babes, my eldest, are in Heaven, but the others have been mercifully spared, to bless their parents, and, I trust, the world. But you were speaking of your sister."

"Yes; she is coming up next month, if from Manchester now nearly nine months, and she does not improve at all. Little wonder, though," she added in an undertone.

"Perhaps we can nurse her up, here; we will try. It will be a change for her, at any rate."

" I wish God had made more Mrs. Greys." said Mary, as her friend bade her good bye. Who did not, that ever knew her?

Sue came the last of March, on a bright, warm day, when the eaves were dropping, "Really, ma'am, you have made an im- and birds looked out from their Winter homes. parties. riding by, as she sat in the doorway, watch- saw her. The ride seemed to have done her walk in the yard, to admire the trees and Now, I heard a gentleman on this platform ing the sunset. "One good thing follows good, sending the light into her eyes again, shrubs of which Mr. Grey was so proud, they say, the ladies must work! But they

deceitful glow!

"You must be very tired," said Mary to her, removing her wrappings; and, arrang- nie; I may not hear you again,-very soon," ing the pillows in the big arm-chair, she drew said Sue, adding the last words slowly. it up to the fire " Come, you can sit here, and get warmed and rested all at once."

" I have wanted to see you so much," she continued, " but I could not go down on account of Frank."

"I am very glad to get away, Mary, and ould wish I might never return, except for dear mother."

"Was it then so hard? Well, you shall stay here through the Spring and Summer, at cleansed and fitted over, as to look quite like any rate, and then we will see what is best to what we can."

She silently shook her head.

"Yes. I believe His words, but they may not apply in this case; and Mary, though I cling to life, it must be for better with Him." " Don't break my heart, Sue."

"Oh, uo, Mary-does it grieve you? Well then, let's talk about something else. How's the baby? Hold him up, so I can look at bim. Did you say he was yours? No fath-

er or mother in that face, that I can see." "So everybody says, but he is mamma's own," said she, kissing his fat checks.

When the sunny days of April came, Sue found herself able to walk as far as Mrs. Grey's, where, at this time of year, they were busily engaged in sugar making. The Doctor had said that inhaling the steam of boiling syrup would be good for her lungs, so she be came a constant visitor at the house, while the sugaring dasted, and indeed through all the summer following. It was a pleasant walk, and Mrs. Grey or her family had always a kind word for her, or some delicacy to tempt her palate; for, be it known that, at her brother-in-law's, the fare was anything but

Willie Grev would sometimes give her ride too, which seemed to do her a world of good The delightful scenery, the fresh that time two factories there. The women mountain air, and the genial companionship, were just what she needed. And there were books at Mrs. Grey's which she could borrow, for her hungering after knowledge was still as they are in carnest, they met in a prayer meet-

keen as in the days of health. " Anything more for me to read?" was ber oft-repeated inquiry, till Mr. Grey's small library was in danger of being entirely demol-

ished by her voracious appetite. "What kind of a book would you like best? Jenny would sometimes ask her

"Oh anything; I'm not particular. I read all kinds-histories, poetry, sermons, metaphysics-anything I can get. I often think I must have a curiously furnished mind. Regularly trained scholars would find me an anomoly in their system."

" Don't it tire you to read?" "No; it makes me forget myself, which is what I need."

been made. He was married, and had left the State, some time previously to his father's death, and had not since visited his old home friends; he kept himself apprised of all their "I am sure you have." was the confident fortunes, but his were little better than their own. Owing to sickness, and other untoward circumstances, he had been compelled to adopt the simplest methods of living, and there was no money left to travel with.

Sue had always called him her "good broth er." In his boyhood he had been very fond of her, and now, hearing of her illness, he wrote her to come and have a home with him.

"Come, dear sister," he said, "and everything shall be done to make you happy and comfortable. My home is a humble one, but love reigns here. I would send you money to defray your expenses, if I had it to send. I think James can afford you enough; after that you shall burden them no more. We shall expect you soon, dear Sue, do not disappoint us, for Jane wants you, as well as I.2

Sue caught eagerly at this last hope. "Yes, Mary, I will go -wouldn't you?"

"If I could get the means, I would, will write to Jim to-night. I wish I had it. Sue, without troubling him; but alas! I am as poor as you."

"You have been very kind to me, Mary on have done all you could. Don't feel un rappy that you can do no more."

Jim was appealed to, at first without much uccess. Fifteen dollars was a good deal to pay out, at once, with no prospect of its re muneration; but finally, after many consultations with his beneficent wife, Kate, it was decided that giving this amount was the easiest and cheapest way of freeing themselves of a

great responsibility. It is not to be supposed that Jim had no tender feelings in regard to his sister. H had sympathies, but they were buried so deep to bring them up to the light. Had one told him, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that she would die, if he did not assist her, he she went in every perplexity, and to whom doubtless would have opened his heart and she was sure to send, in case herself or child- his pockets, free gratis, in defiance of Kate, or anybody else-but not very liberally with-

out such assurance. After a delay of two months, he returned Mary word that he would be up in few days to bring Sue home; that he had consented to furnish the money required, and had made aryou have managed to bring up five children rangements with a friend going West, the last of August, to take her to her brother's who, he hoped would treat her as kindly as they had done.

The ensuing fortnight was most industriously spent; during which time the sisters talked more freely with each other than ever in their lives before, and seemed to draw nearer toable to ride. How well my fears have been gether, for both felt the separation might be

> The afternoon and evening preceding Sue's departure was spent at Mrs. Greys', by her special invitation.

> "Now, every one must look bright to-day," said Mrs. Grey to her family, just before the company entered. "We must not let Sue go away sad, and Mrs. Milford needs cheering up quite as much as she. Heaven pity the afflicted! We know nothing about the sorrows of life-we, who have been so blessed." The afternoon proved a happy one for all

After tea was over, and they had taken a not been any opened.

another, so I shall expect to see you and that and the glow to her thin cheeks. Ah! that again resorted to the sitting-room, when a work successfully without organization.

plea was set up for music. "Some of your sweetest songs, now, Min

Minnie never refused to play. "Well, somebody will take this big baby," she said, "Here, Aunt, he wants to come to you. And Charlie, you can sit here, this side of me, if you want to, and listen with month and eyes wide open."

Mrs. Grey crossed the room, and whispered in Minnie's ear: "No sad piece to-night, mind." "No. mother"

But when Sue asked her, at the close, to play and sing her favorite, "Come unto me." be done. Mrs. Grey says we will nurse you she could not refuse the request. As its sweet up, while you are there, and who knows but and flowing cadences melted away on the soft evening air, there were no tears seen upon any face, but instead, a holy calm pervaded "Be not faithless, but believing, our Sa- the room.

"That will do dear, thank you," said Suc at length; for Minnie sat with fingers still resting on the keys, unwilling to break the sa-Sue was ready to go the next day at noon,

As she took Mary's hand in parting, the tears came, but both maintained much com-"Good bye, Mary, I'm going; don't des

pair. Above these earthly clouds, the sun is shining. Look up, Mary, always. Good bye;" and when scated in the carriage, a Jim drove away, she raised her veil, smiling through her tears, throwing back a kiss, and pointing with her delicate fingers upward. Oh, there is light above !

WHAT THE WOMEN DID

At a Temperance Convention held in Bo ton, Dr. Dio Lewis, the celebrated teacher of

ovmnasties, made the following address Mr. Chairman, I speak to the resolution be fore the house. Twenty years ago, I lived in a small village in the State of New York. called Clarksville. We had in that place five rum-holes. People talk of "places where intoxicating drinks are vended," and of "saloons." These were neither-they were rum holes. It is a small village, and there were at who worked in those factories, and whose hushands spent their money in those rum holes resolved that they would clean them out; and as good Christian women are apt to do, when ing, and after much prayer and consultation they resolved that they would make a banner. on one side of which they would put certain sentences, and having done that, they would go in procession and ask the rumsellers to

In two weeks time they were ready, and after a preparatory meeting they started out. They went to the first man's place-Mr Weed's-and he told them to clear out. The second man-Mr. Wheaton-said, "As eighty four women, my neighbors, come and ask me to stop selling 11m, of course I will, if the rest stop."

will do it. We are greatly in earnest, for we have joined hands and pledged ourselves to Heaven, that we will never stop our efforts until every rumseller in the village gives up

days they had all agreed to stop except this Mr. Weed. Then they went to him again. Seeing his place full, and thinking perhaps that it might not be a very popular move ment to kick eighty-four women out of his store, he resolved to do the next best thing. So he sat himself down in a big chair, and

"Ladies, I am glad to see you. I am always glad to see my neighbors, especially the

They talked, they prayed, they sang, they read a chapter from the Bible, and one read a passage from the newspaper that bore, as she expressed it, "on the pint." So they stayed till noon, and when they went away they told the rumseller they should come again the next prayer of mine, for thy dear Love's sake

"That's right," said he, "come early." The next morning, they went early, and found him in his store. Having had a grand time the night before-no competion-he was very good natured, and he said, "Come in. They went in, and prayed and sang, and read from the Bible as before. When noon time came, he heard the rustling of paper, and looking up-for he had closed his eyes, pretending to be asleep, but they knew he was wide awake all the time-he saw that they were taking their luncheon, which they had brought with them. When they had eaten their luncheon, they resumed their praying and sing ing and pleading; when two o'clock come

they said. "We will bid you good-bye for to-day. We shall come again to-morrow." "Good-bye ladies," and said he; " come

But he did not say it so briskly as the day before-rather hesitated. "But there is one thing I want to ask you

How long is this going to last?" "What you call this," said the lady spoke for the company, "will last just so long as you sell rum. We have promised God we will never stop visiting you, until you cease selling rum, and we know you must stop."

'How long will you give me?" 'As long as you please."

"Well, in ten days, I will stop." "O," said one woman, "you may make a drunkard, before that time expires." "Well, then," said he, "I will stop to-mor-

The next morning the people all met front of his store, to see the liquors poured out, (which he had promised to do,) and they were poured out. That was twenty years ago, and not a sin

gle glass of liquor has ever been sold in that village since, so far as I have learned, and my mother, who was the leader in that movement, resides there, and I have been there myself, several times, since then. Yet Clarksville is only a mile from the city of Auburn, and very much exposed to rum influences. Now let me tell you of another application of the same principle. Making a professional tour through Illinois, at one time, I stopped

at Dixon, on a Saturday, and went to the ministers, and said, "Close your churches to-morrow night, and assemble in Union Hall, and let me talk on temperance. I am not a temperance lecturer, but I feel an interest in the cause." So we assembled and explained this plan to the audience, and at the close of the lecture, a committee of over fifty women was appointed to draft an appeal from the women of Dixon to the rumsellers. The result was that in three weeks, the thirty-nine rum shops in that place were closed. I went on greatly encouraged, and stopped at Battle Creek, in Michigan, where the Rev.

Charles Jones, now of Cambridge, (whom I am very glad to see here to-day,) was very active in this movement. I said to the minis ters, "Gentlemen, omit your Sunday evening services, and let me talk on temperance." They did so, and we had a meeting, and appointed a committee of one hundred women at the close of the lecture. The next morning they began the circulation of their petition. Battle Creek was a very hard place; there were almost fifty rum shops there; but in ten days not one was open; and up to the time when Mr. Jones

or a mark to be best one of the property of the Real Market Marke

are all prepared to say that the women have nearly all the social, moral and religious pownearly all the social, moral and religious power in our race. God has given us strong muscles, and a hard, tough brain. He has given to woman a large, warm heart, a social and moral power far greater than man's. This temperance reformation is a social and moral work, and women can do much more in it than men. In history, the influence of woman has been a power everywhere, in social, moral and religious reformations. I suggest, that when you go home, you hold a temperance meeting n your several towns, organize a committee of one hundred ladies, and ask them to march through the streets and call on every rum-seller, and appeal to him in God's name, and in behalf of their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, to stop the sale of liquor; and if you will show me a man who will stand out against that fire for a fortnight, I will show you a man who is half devil and half alligator .- [Laugh-

CHRIST'S LAMBS, AND HOW HE KNOWS THEM.

Mary and May were walking across a field from school one day, when they saw some sheep with some red letters painted on their "Oh see, May !" said Mary, "those sheep

have some marks on them. I wonder what they are for?" "That's the mark the farmer knows his sheep by," said May. "Don't you know what teacher said to us, about Jesus having marks

to know his lambs by ?" "Yes, but Jesus don't put marks like that his lambs, does he?" asked Mary.

"No Mary; Jesus puts his mark in us, er souls, and not on on our bodies." Little May was right. Jesus does mark hi ambs in their hearts. Yet the marks can be seen. Does that seem queer to you? Let me make it plain.—Suppose little Mary should strike little May, and May, instead of striking back should say: "Don't be angry with me, Mary, I am your

friend, and I love you very much. Let me iss you!" Would not that show May's heart to be numble, patient, and loving? Well, humility, patience, and love, are the marks which Jesus onts on his lambs. By these, and similar narks, he knows them, and others know them

But when you see a child proud, ugly, and ateful, you may know it is not Christ's lamb, or pride, ugly tempers, and unlovelines, are Presbyterian. ot Christ's marks, but Satan's. Little George, for example, had Satan's ark in him. One day his mother said to

"George my dear, go to school! It is near nine o'clock."

"I won't," said George. "If you don't I shall tell your father, and he ill whip you." "I dont care" said George, and away he rat ato a lane, where he idled away all the morn-

ng, playing with his whip, and watching peole who rode past. Now, "I won't," and "I don't care," are atan's marks. the child who has them needs get rid of them, or he will come to a bad nd, as George really did. When he became ourteen years old, he would go to sea in spite of his mother's wishes. There he grew worse and worse, and finally his ship was wrecked and George was east upon a rock. But even

and washed him into the sea, where he perished in his sins. Poor George! Satan knew him, and Satan ruined him as he will all who bear his marks O, yes. The blood of the blessed Jesus car wash them all off. Millions of boys and girls have proved this and are now in heaven Thereands too who used to have the "I wont and the "I don't care," and the ugly temper and the disobedient and even the bad-word mark upon them, have had them, all washed away by the blessed Redcemer's blood. The Saviour has also out the new marks upon them.

here he was not safe for a hig wave came

and says of them: "I am the good Shepherd: and know my sheep, and am known of mine. I lay down

my life for the sheep." Blessed Jesus! put thy mark on all me readers, and let me be gathered with thy lamb by and by, in thy heavenly fold! Hear this Amen. w .- S. S. Advocate.

A NEGRO SOLDIER WHO SPEAKS

FIVE LANGUAGES. HIS CURIOUS AND ROMANTIC HISTORY. One Nicholas Saib, a sergeant in the Fifty fifth Massachusetts volunteers, has a curiou and romantic history, which the Boston Tran

ript thus records: He is an intelligent-looking negro, perfect black, modest and gentlemanly in his bearng, and remarkable alike for his experiences nd his culture. As we understand his story as he told it in a brief interview, he is a native of Central Africa, born in the neighborhood o Timbuctoo. In some way he was inviegled into slavery to a party of Arabs, and found his way first to Egypt, and from thence to Turkey. After a while he reached St. Peters burg, was converted to Christianity and baptized as a member of the Greek Church, dropping the name of Mohammed and taking that f Nicholas. He is now a Protestant, he says emphatically. From St. Petersburg he went to Germany, and entered the service of a 'Hollander" with whom he came to this country, and settled in Detroit. He enlisted "be-

cause all his folks seemed to be doing so." "Saib speaks five languages, and can read and write three or four of them. His French is quite Parisian, and his Italian correct. He gives an entertaining description of his native region. the employment of its inhabitants, and their nanners and customs. They are generally Mohommedans. Were it not for his color and position. Saib would pass, anywhere, for a peron of no small acquistions. As it is, no one can see or talk with him without being most favourably impressed with his deportment and intelligence. He is one, but not the only one, of of the persons of African descent, in camp, at Readville, whose acquisitions and behavior go far to dispel ignorant and vulgar prejudices

WHAT A LITTLE BOY ASKED HIS FATHER.

An English boy was one day walking looking drunken man. He was all in rags; his face was bloated; his eyes were red, and he was muttering the most horrid oaths, and the little boy was very much frightened, and he clung to his father and said, "Father what makes that man look and act so?" And his father said, "He has drank too much ale." And the little boy looked his father in the face, and said, "Father, shall I be like that man if I drink ale?" The father knew that he had ale on his table every day, and that he gave it to his little boy to drink; and he could not answer him a word; but he thought it over in his mind. Can my pretty little boy, through ale drinking, ever become like that poor wretch; then I'll never have it on my table again; and he went home and told the mother what the little boy had asked him, and they both agreed that they would never again have it in the the house

Now, little boys, whenever you see a miserable drunkard in the streets, it will be well for you to ask yourselves, shall I ever be what that man is, if I drink what he drinks? You certainly may. He was once what you now are, a pure and lovely child, free from all this evil, and perhaps a nice young man; a clerk in left the place a year and a half ago, there had some store, or an apprentice to some mechanic, or a student in some law office, but he began to drink, and the change came over him. It

We | We remember seeing, some years ago, a series | THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME and fair as David in the sheepfold. was the same boy with a cigar in his mouth, and his hat on jauntily, and his cheeks red. The next was the rake with reddened eyes and and boastful look. The next, the poor debauchee, and then, the staggering bloated drunk ard. If you will never be like him, money all gone, reputation gone, health gone, no home, no friends, you must never do like him. Re member, if you once begin to drink, you will never know when or where to stop. So remember the exhortation of the wise man-Look not upon the wine when it sparkles its cup. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

THE POWER OF EARNESTNESS.

John Brown, with twenty men, spread more real terror over Virginia and all the South, than the whole Army of the Potomac, if not John Brown, with twenty men, spread more army, proclamation, and all. How is it? Why John Brown was in earnest for God, humanity, Guayaquii and freedom; and God was with him—" Not by might nor power, but by my Spirit spith St.Dom'o, in bd. 14 4 by might nor power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." God, in the dream of "a barley cake" tumbling into the Midianite camp, is more efficient in sending panic among enemies, than a thousand shell, directed in the pride of human might and skill.-American Baptist.

BUSINESS A MEANS OF GRACE.

We often hear Christians complain of their eanness and emptiness, and attribute it all to heir business. If they are correct in the cause of their want of religious enjoyment, then either they are engaged in a wrong business. or they are pursuing it in a wrong manner. No lawful business-and a Christian carnot engage in any other-pursued in a proper manner, will injure the religious enjoyments of the child of God. He that has the love of God in his heart, and does his whole duty each day, toward God and man, will never find ocasion to charge the blame of his leanness to his business. The true Christian, who does all to the glory of God, is never more happy than when full of business with God; let him work for God every day in the week, and consecrate all his income to the furtherance of his cause in the earth, and he will find that his business instead of being a hinderance, will be a helpa real means of grace to him. Instead of let ting his business swallow up his religion, his religion will swallow up his business, -- American

No Pass to RICHMOND YET,-During the past week a gentleman called upon the Presilent and solicited a pass to Richmond. "Well" said the President, "I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two handred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet." The applicant quietly and respectfully withdrew, on his tip toes.

The suspicions of her auditor were a little aronsed, and she ventured to propase a question to her: Well Jenny, do you understand him?" 'Understand him!" holding up her hands n astonishment at the question-" me under-

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stand him! Wad I hae the presumption?"

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